



REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

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No. 2623.

MAY 17, 1930

Vol. CXII.



THE BEST AND MOST PALATABLE METHOD OF ADMINISTERING
THE NEW

GLUCOSE TREATMENT

BARLEY SUGAR STICKS MADE WITH
85% GLUCOSE. (Also 25%.)

In Bottles at 6/6 and 12/- per doz. net.

MEGGESON & CO., Ltd., LONDON, S.E.16

ESTABLISHED
OVER 130 YEARS

BISMUTH SODIUM TARTRATE

B.P.C.

Specially manufactured
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MIST. BISMUTH. \bar{c} . PEPSIN. N.I.F.

MAY & BAKER, LTD.
BATTERSEA - - LONDON, S.W.11

We made an investigation

WE wanted to know what our competitors were spending in press advertising, so, at some expense and trouble, we made an investigation extending over four years. We found that out of the total amount of money spent in advertising eleven to fourteen well known toothpastes, Pepsodent spent approximately 40% — consistently.

You can imagine what this means. It means a gigantic advertising campaign year in and year out—ALL the time. And that policy still stands. For 1930—just as in past years—the same type of powerful advertising is running. Thousands of pounds are being spent in telling the Pepsodent story in every corner of the country. *The readers of that story are your customers.*

A toothpaste of such proved quality, supported by such vigorous and progressive advertising; a product that shows a 38% profit regularly is well deserving of all the co-operation you can give it.

Continue to feature Pepsodent; see that it is regularly in your windows. Remember that QUALITY backed by BIG ADVERTISING and a PROFIT of 38% make an ideal combination affording you the maximum benefits.

Show Pepsodent regularly. Get the latest display to-day!

**Buy Pepsodent
regularly on the
best terms and
make a clear profit**



MARK
Pepsodent
TRADE
The Scientific Dentifrice

The Pepsodent Co., Dept. 280, India House, 8, India Street, London, E.C.3

A DAINTY LINE THAT IS SELLING AT SIGHT

COX'S SOLID LILAC PERFUME

The Breath of an English Spring!

ONE SIZE
ONLY

RETAILS AT

1/-

7/- DOZEN

ONE PERFUME
ONLY

COX'S
LILAC
SOLIDE

1 doz. in gold
lined outers (as
illustrated)



The perfect and natural reproduction of this sweet and fragrant blossom

Hitherto the most difficult to reproduce, we have captured its fragrance in a lasting and concentrated form

■ ■ ■

The demand has been exceptional, the repeat orders are a revelation

■ ■ ■

SAMPLE DOZEN
SENT POST FREE

SEND FOR A SAMPLE OF

COX'S LANOLINE CREAM

A VIOLET SCENTED LANOLINE IN LIQUID FORM. A Toilet Cream of real elegance and unique in its composition. Two sizes, 6/- and 10/- dozen

ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD
Manufacturing Chemists
BRIGHTON ENGLAND

Are you displaying
THIS NEW CARD ?



This is the new notice card we have produced to assist the chemist. It forms a further step in our efforts to suppress the sale of spurious Lysol by unqualified traders by impressing upon the

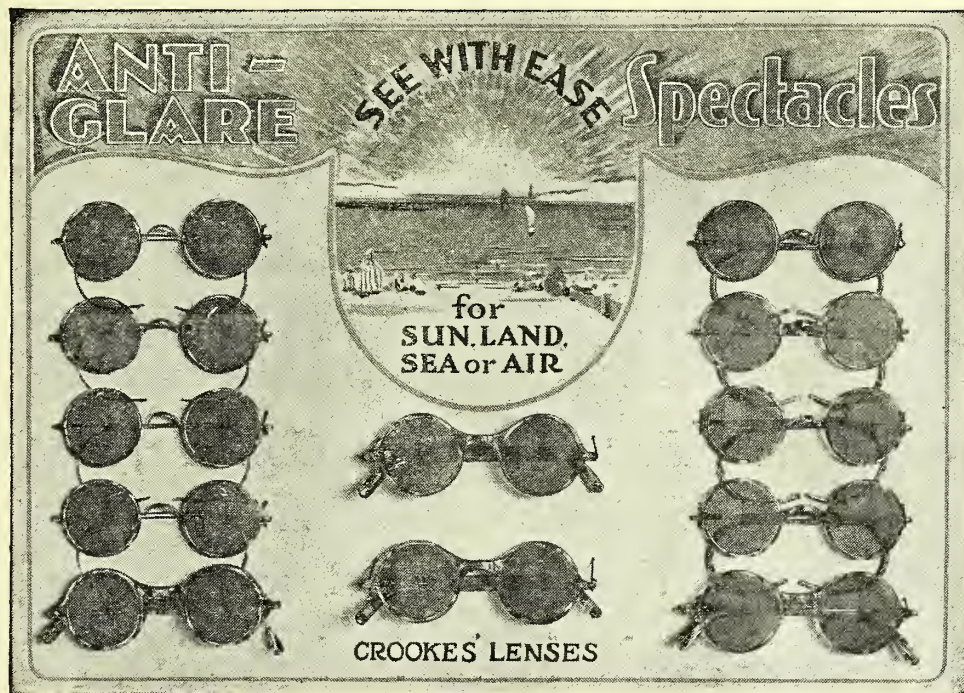
public that genuine Lysol is sold only by a qualified Pharmacist. Have you had your copy yet? If not, we shall be pleased to send you one to display for the protection of your customers.

LYSOL L^{TD}.

LONDON, S.W.20

SEE WITH EASE

ANTI-GLARE SPECTACLES



Glazed
with
Sir Wm.
Crookes'
Chance's
Glass

Scientific

Sun
Spec-
tacles
which
appeal
to the
Con-
noisseur.

We can supply Carded Assortments, mounted as per illustration, on an attractive Show Card, as follows :

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" " 1879.	4 " " 1872, 1874 and 1877 "	40/-

These are all glazed with Crookes' (Chance's) Plano Lenses in Assorted "A" & "B" Shades.

"SEE WITH EASE" Anti-Glare Spectacles

Can also be supplied in the cheaper forms glazed with Smoke and Fieuzal Lenses.

Ask for full Illustrated Price List.

Obtainable only from

The General Optical Company,

(E. T. & F. W. CORNWELL)

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Telegrams—"GENOPTICO, SMITH, LONDON."
(as two words)

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*We offer the Best Series of Corn Preparations
ON THE MARKET*

the following is the POPULAR range—

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POPPY CORN STRAPS	-	-	-	-	-	5/-	PER DOZEN
POPPY CORN SPOTS	-	-	-	-	-	4/-	PER DOZEN
POPPY CORN PAINT	-	-	-	-	-	4/-	PER DOZEN

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY MATERIAL FREE
with an order for one gross any assortment

We also have an excellent range of CORN DISCS, SHIELDS, SILKS, SPOTS, STRAPS and PAINT any of which can be packed as your own brand with name and address on 6 doz. lots

TELL US YOUR REQUIREMENTS AND SECURE
THE BEST

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PHONE : 58246-7
WIRE : ST. DALMAS

PHONE : 45118
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FINEST
QUALITYGUARANTEED
PURE

**JAYTEE'S
PURE
OLIVE OIL**

Huile d'Olive de Provence

**Specially prepared for
Salads & Medicinal Use**

IN REPUTED $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ AND 1 PINTS
AND IN 1 QUART.

6/-, 9/-, 16/-, 29/- per doz. respectively
5/9, 8/9, 15/3, 27/6 6 dozen lots

*The show stand sent gratis to all our
Customers. Send a postcard to-day*

We can offer attractive style
in "Own Name" label.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

John Thompson (Wholesale
Druggists
1921)
Ltd. ~ LIVERPOOL

Phone : Royal 1434. Wires : "Drugs, L'pool."



ROTBART

SUPERFINE BLADES

1st Appearance

NATIONAL ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

THIS IS THE BOY WHO WILL
INTRODUCE THE BLADES FOR YOU

Apply at once for
samples and particulars
of Bonus Offer

5 Blades 1s. 9d.

*Made by the most original and improved
process on ribbons of steel running through
automatic machines of our own construction
which make grinding and honing infallible,
therefore every cutting edge uniform.*

ASK YOUR WHOLESALE OR APPLY TO—

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Sole Distributors in the U.K. for the Manufacturers,
ROTH BÜCHNER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT



"APENTA"

Hungarian Natural Aperient Water

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Revised Prices from May 1st, 1930

Contents of Case	COST	RETAIL		COST Per doz.	RETAIL Per doz.
25 Large -	48/-	60/-	Large - -	24/-	30/-
50 Medium -	72/-	96/-	Medium - -	18/-	24/-
100 Quarter -	72/-	96/-	Quarter - -	9/-	12/-

The Apollinaris Co. Ltd., 4 Stratford Place, London, W.1

Important Evidence by a Leading Professional Journal.

56

THE NURSING MIRROR AND MIDWIVES' JOURNAL

APRIL 19, 1930.

The Nurses' Materia Medica. A GUARANTEED GUIDE.

By Our Analytical Experts.

No. 16.—ROBOLEINE.

HAVING heard a good deal of the virtues of Roboleine as a good "body-builder" in cases of malnutrition, we selected a sample of this food for analysis by our experts this week, as we desired to know whether it was really as good as it was reported to be. The result has proved that its makers, Oppenheimer, Son and Co., Ltd., are justified in claiming that it contains all the vitamins at present known to medical science, and that it is an excellent digestive food. The sample analysed was found to contain the following:—

	Per cent.
Moisture	23.28
Fatty matter	4.04
Mineral matter	1.72
Phosphate as P_2O_5	0.78
Nitrogen	0.06
Equal to protein (Factor 6.38)	0.38

Maltose 52.00
Lecithins and citralis were also present.
Roboleine is no new product. It has been in use for fully a generation, and proved itself valuable over and over again in cases of debility, loss of weight, malnutrition, sleeplessness, and especially so in tuberculous conditions. Nursing mothers have found both the quantity and quality of their milk improved by taking it, and for artificially fed babies it makes a useful adjunct in the diet. Full directions as to dosage are issued with each bottle, and nurses may feel quite safe in taking it themselves when feeling a little run-down, or in recommending a course of it to the convalescent patient just leaving their care. After influenza, typhoid fever, or any wasting condition, Roboleine should be taken regularly for three or four weeks while strength is returning.

The extract given shows the result of an independent analysis on a sample of **ROBOLEINE** purchased in the open market and made by the expert analysts advising a leading professional journal. The report shows that **ROBOLEINE** contains all the vitamins, and it confirms all the claims made for **ROBOLEINE** by the manufacturers, both as a body-builder and an anti-infective.

*The Food that
builds the Body.*

ROBOLEINE

*The Food that
builds the Body.*

A Product of

OPPENHEIMER SON & Co., Ltd.

HANDFORTH LABORATORIES

CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.9

These are what you want to make **MONEY**



The Big Moorland Advertising Campaign is now in full sway sending more and more New Profitable Customers to YOU

*See that you take full advantage
of this determined selling effort*

**MAKE A GOOD DISPLAY IN YOUR OWN
PHARMACY AND INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS**

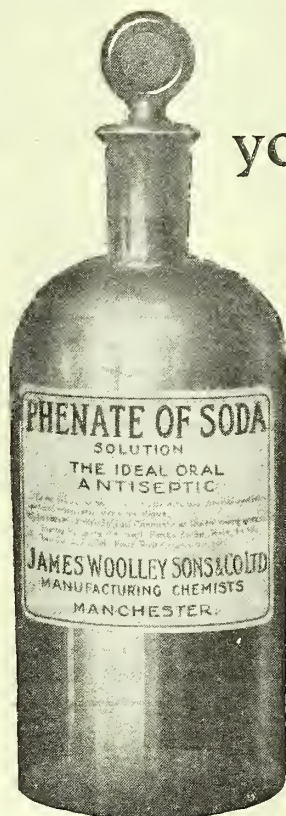
Plenty of show matter with every order

W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD. RAWDON Nr. LEEDS



More and more Dentists
are regularly prescribing
PHENATE OF SODA
SOLUTION
(WOOLLEY)

How are your stocks?



**P.A.T.A.
RETAIL PRICES**

5 OZ. 1/6 10 OZ. 2/9
20 OZ. 4/6 40 OZ. 7/-

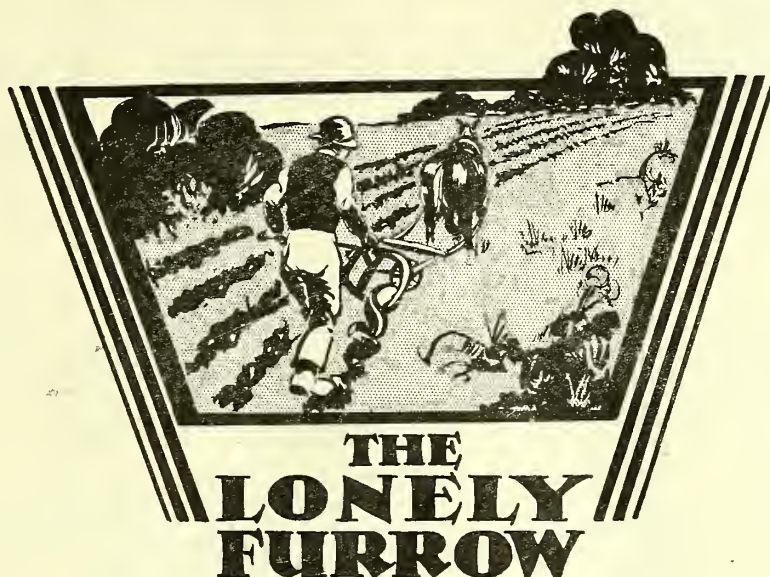
BONUS

*Write for particulars
of Bonus Offer for
Window Display.*

London and South of England Distributing Agents :
Messrs. MAY, ROBERTS & CO.

JAMES WOOLLEY
SONS & Co., Ltd
VICTORIA BRIDGE, MANCHESTER

Maw's Page



In business, as in all other branches of human endeavour, it's easy to drift with the stream, to go the way of the crowd, to do what everybody else is doing.

But the way of the pioneer is hard. He who ploughs a lonely furrow, and bears the burden and heat of the day alone, needs courage, fortitude, and strong moral conviction.

He has, however, the satisfaction of knowing that he is blazing the trail of progress, leading the way to greater accomplishment, setting an inspiring example of original enterprise.

We at the House of Maw strive to keep this always in mind. We remember it when our policy of supplying Maw's goods to pharmacists only compels us to forego profitable business. We remember it, also, when we see competitors securing an undue advantage because they are not so intimately concerned with pharmacy as to accept any such restrictions. And we maintain our policy in spite of its hardships and its difficulties, confident that not only its pioneer spirit, but also its practical value, will be duly appreciated by the retail pharmacist in whose interest it has been framed.

*If it's sundries you are
buying—Buy at Maw's.*

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.





Adeps Benzoatus
Adrenalin
Amylopsin
Beef Juice
Carminex
Catgut
Cerebrinin
Corpus Luteum
Diastase (Animal)
Digestive Ferments
Duodenin
Enzymes
Galactin
Hæmoglobin
Insulase
Lactated Pepsin
Lecithin
Liver
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Mammary
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Meduphites
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Ovo-Thyroid
Ox Gall
Pancreas
Pancreatin
Parathyroid
Parathyroid Compound
Pepsin
Peptone
Pineal
Pituitary, Whole Gland
 " *Anterior Lobe*
 " *Posterior Lobe*
 " *Compound*
Placenta
Prostate
Red Bone Marrow
Renal Cortex
Spleen
Supra Medulla
Suprarenal
 " *Compound*
 " *Cortex*
Suprarenalin
Thromboplastin
Thymus
 " *Compound*
Thyropophosis
Thyroid
Thyro-Manganese
Trypsin



COUNTER LINES of Proved Ready Selling Value

Rennet Powder

Rennet Tablets

Rennet Essence

Beef Juice

Beef Extract

Fluid Beef

Beef Cubes

Peptonising Powders

Peptonising Tablets

Strength Ovals

Pepsin Compound Pills

Pep-o-lac Tablets

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Evans

AT THE CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION

Stands Nos. 36, 37, 38, 59 and 60

.....

DISPLAYING THEIR
SPECIALITIES
PACKED GOODS
FINE CHEMICALS
BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS
MIDGLEY'S SOAPS

and

OTHER PRODUCTS of
INTEREST to EVERY
CHEMIST

and

PHARMACIST

The Directors in attendance will
extend to you a cordial welcome.

*A complimentary
ticket will be sent
on application to—*

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB Ltd.
LIVERPOOL **LONDON**

DUBLIN

OIL of LEMON
SOLUBLE OIL of LEMON
TERPENELESS OIL of LEMON
SESQUITERPENELESS OIL of LEMON

The high standard of **QUALITY** invariably maintained by each of these Lemon products is such as to ensure true **ECONOMY** in use — as well as the maximum of effectiveness for its individual purpose. *Therefore, if it's Lemon, ask*

WHITE, TOMKINS & COURAGE, LTD.
REIGATE **Surrey**

MYSORE GOVERNMENT
SANDALWOOD OIL

DISTILLED FROM SANTALUM ALBUM, LINN.

This Mark is the



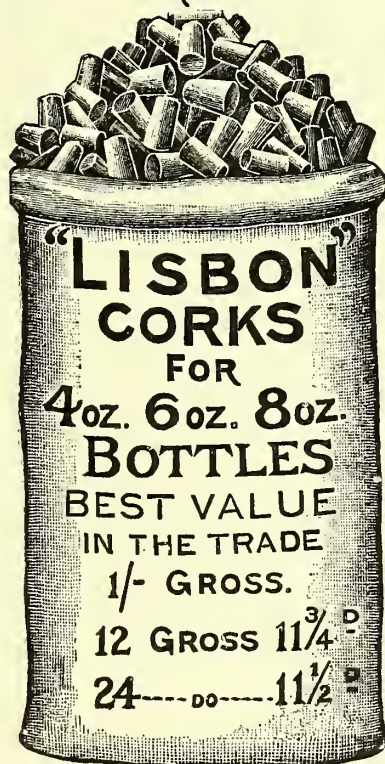
GUARANTEE

Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London
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Telephone : Gerrard 4412.

CORKS

which
never
let you
down



	6 gross.	12 gross.	24 gross.
N.S., for 6 oz. and 8 oz., cheap for Insurance Scripts per gross	7½d.	7½d.	7d.
Madrid, for 1 dr., 2 dr., ½ oz. and 1 oz. vials..	10½d.	10½d.	10d.
Do. XX, same size as Madrid, but superior quality	1/-	11½d.	11½d.
Faro, for 2 oz. and 3 oz. bottles	11d.	10½d.	10½d.
Do. XX, same size as Faro, but superior quality	1/3	1/2½	1/2½
Braga, long tapering, for 2 oz. and 3 oz. bottles	1/-	11½d.	11½d.
Do. XX, same size as Braga, but superior quality	1/4	1/3½	1/3½
Lisbon, assorted for 6 oz. and 8 oz. bottles..	1/-	11½d.	11½d.
Do. XX, superior quality	1/4	1/3½	1/3½
Lisbon, 6 oz. only	11d.	10½d.	10½d.
Do. XX, superior quality	1/4	1/3½	1/3½
Lisbon, 8 oz. only	1/1	1/0½	1/0½
Do. XX, superior quality	1/4	1/3½	1/3½
Cordova, for 8 oz. and 10 oz. bottles	1/4	1/3½	1/3½
Do. XX, same size as Cordova, but superior quality	1/8	1/7½	1/7½
Cadiz, for 10 oz., 12 oz., 16 oz. bottles	1/4	1/3½	1/3½
Do. XX, same size as Cadiz, but superior quality	1/9	1/8½	1/8½
Special long tapered, for 10 oz., 12 oz. bottles	2/-	1/11½	1/11½
Lugo, for 20 oz. and 30 oz. bottles	2/-	1/11½	1/11½
Ginger Beers, XX, quart size	1/-	11½d.	11½d.
Do. XXX, pint size	1/-	11½d.	11½d.
Do. XXX, quart size	1/3	1/2½	1/2½
Wines, pints	4/-	3/11½	3/11½
Do. quarts	4/6	4/5½	4/5½
Emulsions, for W.M. Emulsion	3/3	3/2½	3/2½
Jars, for 1 gallon jars	3/3	3/2½	3/2½
Do. for 2 gallon jars	3/6	3/5½	3/5½

CORK SHIVES cut to suit all requirements.

To
AYRTON OVAL users

The cork which fits one AYRTON OVAL will suit every AYRTON OVAL of that size—such is the value of standard corkage. We therefore offer a list of suitable corks for every size of AYRTON OVAL

For 1 oz. and 2 oz. AYRTON OVALS	use	BRAGA CORKS
„ 3 oz. and 4 oz. AYRTON OVALS	„	LISBON 6 oz. CORKS
„ 6 oz.	„	LISBON 8 oz. CORKS
„ 8, 10 and 12 oz. AYRTON OVALS	„	CADIZ CORKS
„ 16 oz. and 20 oz. AYRTON OVALS	„	LUGO CORKS

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.
34 Hanover Street - - - LIVERPOOL



COLLAPSIBLE TUBE CLIPS

Provide a sure and permanent seal and give an improved finished appearance to tubes. Made of incorrodible metal in sizes to fit tubes from $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to 2 inches in diameter.

Write for Prices and for Catalogue of COLTON FILLING, CLOSING AND CLIPPING MACHINES to the Sole Agents—

GRIFFIN & TATLOCK, LTD.

KEMBLE STREET, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2

Lease of Imposing Offices for Sale

**33 NORFOLK
STREET - -
STRAND, W.C.2**



For further particulars
apply to

**WHATLEY, HILL
& CO., 24 Ryder St.
St. James's, S.W.1 - -**

In consequence of the recent amalgamation of THE ENGINEER, LTD., proprietors of "THE ENGINEER," with MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD., proprietors of "THE IRONMONGER" and "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," the offices of the three journals have been transferred to new and more commodious freehold premises which have been acquired at 28-31 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.

The remainder of the lease, covering a further twenty-five years, of the present offices of "THE ENGINEER," at 33 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2, is in consequence for sale. This particularly well-lighted, five-storey building has an area of 8,200 sq. ft., and occupies a site at the corner of Norfolk and Howard Street, adjacent to the Temple Station, whence Westminster and the City may be reached in a few minutes. The building is of modern construction and has a fine and distinctive elevation. It is in good order throughout, and vacant possession can be had in June next. Rent £1,600. Moderate price.



A Good Product—A Good Display

A Pharmaceutical Sales Policy

"MINERAL SPRING" is one of the very few nationally known salines with a definitely pharmaceutical selling policy. Its quality ensures "repeats." Its sales policy ensures that the chemist reaps the benefit. Specialise in "Mineral Spring" because, by

doing so, you build up your own good-will. Keep this window show prominently before your customers—it tells the story naturally but effectively. Counter cards and wrappers printed with name and address are also available. Fuller particulars on request.



To EXPORT BUYERS—All orders and enquiries should be addressed to our Sole Export Agents
Wm. ALFRED JONES Ltd., West India House, Liverpool

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

D/764

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DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

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Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A
PILENTA SOAP ..	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM ..	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ..	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM ..	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ..	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ..	22/6	2/6
For a facelotion.		
COLLIANDUM (Powder & Solide.)	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ..	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ..	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ..	13/6	1/6
For a shampoo.		
JETTALINE ..	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHENINOL ..	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ..	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ..	18/-	2/-
A face cream.		
STYMOL ..	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ..	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ..	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE ..	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ..	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM ..	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS ..	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		
SIPOLITE ..	18/-	2/-
A new depilatory.		

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES ..	36/-	4/-
For obesity.		
SOFT PALERIUM ..	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ..	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

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ORIGINAL

Cherry Tooth Paste



IN TUBES

10d. & 1/3

IN POTS

1/6 & 2/-



Red Rose of England Soap

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., LTD.

Perfumers and Fine Soap Makers

211-215, Blackfriars Rd., S.E.1

LONDON
Established 1760

SPECIAL OFFER

by

The Butywave Co.

10 TACHBROOK ST., VICTORIA, LONDON, S.W.1

To introduce the new gumless Hair Fixative for Men—

“SET”

we are offering the following special bonus parcel of quick selling lines:—

With each parcel of BUTYWAVE preparations made up as follows, there will be given FREE 1/4-dozen SET.

	Cost	Sell
4-dozen 6d. Butywave Shampoo	16 0	1 6 0
(13 supplied as 1 dozen)		
1/4-dozen 1/9 Butywave ..	4 0	5 3
1/4-dozen 2/6 Hair Waving and Setting Lotion ..	5 6	7 6
FREE 1/4-dozen 1/6 SET ..		4 6
	1 5 6	

Less 10% discount for cash in

30 days

2 6

£1 3 0 £2 3 3

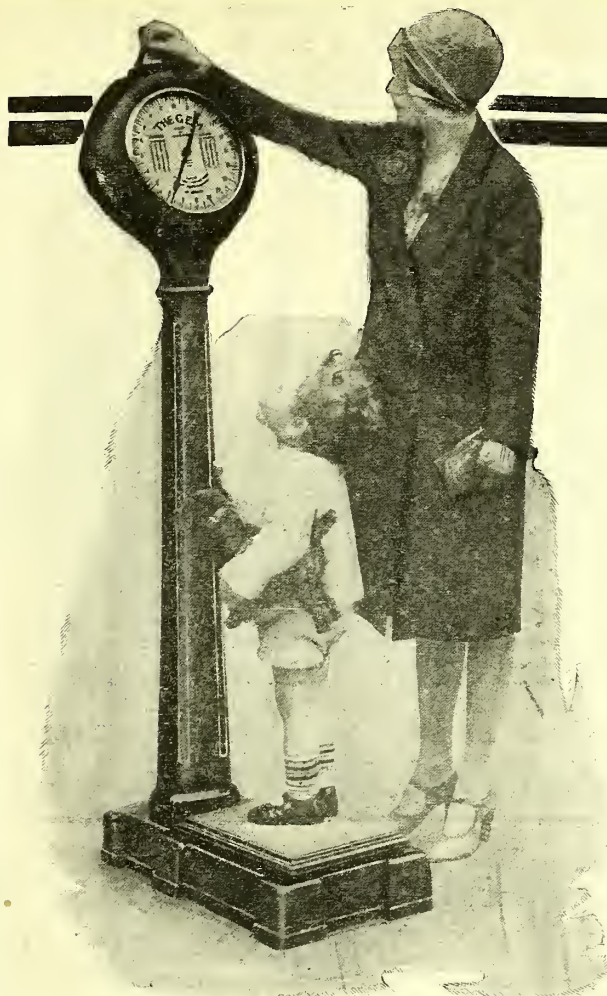
PROFIT 20/3

Equal to 47% on turnover—
88% on cost.

As each bottle of SET retails for 1/6, this is a present of 4/6 worth of goods.

SET is the perfect Fixative. No Gum, No Oil, No Grease

Order your Bonus Parcel NOW!



INFANTS or ADULTS!—The Gem registers any weight with scrupulous accuracy from one pound to twenty stones.

AGENTS—

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 Sheffras Novelty Co., Fetter House, 54-55 Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.
 Berry & Warrington, Ltd., 28/37 Byrom Street, Liverpool.
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FOR SCOTLAND AND EXPORT:

The Gem Automatic Weighing Machine Co., Ltd., 48 New City Road, Glasgow, C.4.

Applications are invited for the Gem Agency Abroad and throughout the Empire.

Let this Gem make money for you!

THE Gem Machine with its beautiful lines enhances the appearance of any Chemist's or Druggist's Shop. It is a genuine money-maker, and works for you without attention.

At the well-known Scottish watering resort Dunoon last summer the drawings from one Gem were over £13 in one week, the total for a single month being over £30.

The above is only one of the many instances brought to our notice of the remarkable earning powers of the Gem.

AND A PROOF OF ITS QUALITY!

After being tested against other machines the Gem has just been adopted by the Corporation of Blackpool.

Can you afford to be without this high class revenue-maker?

The finish is in first-class cellulose in three standard colours, mahogany (grained), light blue and royal blue—with chromium-plated untarnishable metal Bezel and penny top.

Ask our nearest Agent to demonstrate the Gem. Get particulars of the attractive terms of purchase.

The GEM

Automatic Weighing Machine Co. Ltd.
 46, NEW CITY ROAD, GLASGOW, C.4

B.G. HIGH GRADE HEAVILY CUT CRYSTAL SPRAYS



No. 1611, 41A, 78/- doz. No. 6046, 41A, 47/6 doz. No. 5387, 41A, 55/- doz. No. 6048, 41A, 53/6 doz. No. 6044, 41A, 50/- doz.

THE ABOVE ARE A FEW OF THE RANGE OF OVER 100 VARIETIES THAT WE CAN OFFER.

BEFORE PLACING YOUR ORDERS VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS

THE ILLUSTRATIONS ARE ONE-THIRD THE ACTUAL SIZE OF SPRAYS

ALL MOUNTS ARE GUARANTEED TO BE OF THE FINEST QUALITY

BRIDGEN & GRIFFIN, 25 Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, E.C.4



**IF IT
SHAVES
IT'S
WANIE**

The Blade that SELLS as it SHAVES—
"LIKE GREASED LIGHTNING!"

Obtainable from all leading Wholesalers.

FREE SAMPLE ON REQUEST.

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89 Aldgate High Street, E.C.3.

Irish Free State Agents:

Messrs. W. A. FREEDMAN & CO., 21 Merchant's Quay, DUBLIN.

For 137 years

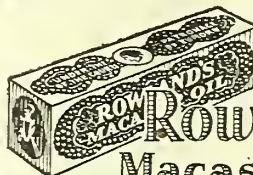
Rowland's Macassar Oil has been a favourite dressing for the hair. It keeps the hair healthy, and prevents the encroachment of greyness and baldness.

Of all Wholesalers.

RETAIL

3/6, 7/- & 10/6

P.A.T.A.



**Rowland's
Macassar Oil**

Red for
dark hair
Golden
for fair or
grey hair

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REDUCTION IN PRICE

CALOX TOOTH POWDER

This well known Dentifrice is now supplied, as follows—

Small size 8/6 Dozen.

Large size 16/8 Dozen.

(3 Dozen Lots less 2½%, 6 Dozen Lots less 5%)

Carriage Paid on 3 Dozen Lots.

Sole British Distributors for McKESSON & ROBBINS' Products

INTERNATIONAL PROPRIETARIES CO., 55 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.1.

The original combined Cream and Powder

la **VELOUTY**

de **DIXOR** Paris



The advertised line that you are asked for.

NOW ON P.A.T.A.

Samples free upon receipt of trade card or billhead.

PRICES:—Full size pot -	21/- doz.	RETAIL 2/9
Super tube -	22/- "	" 3/-
Large tube -	14/- "	" 2/-
Medium tube	7/- "	" 1/-
Handbag tube	3/- "	" 6d.

Made in four shades:

WHITE, IVORY, NATURAL and OCHRE.

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:

DEBACQ & HARROP,

68 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

Sole Distributors for

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Irish Free State: MAY ROBERTS & CO. LTD., Grand Canal Quay, DUBLIN



SALPINE BATH SALTS WITH A PURPOSE

As a strong seller, showing prolific returns Salpine promises to be one of the most outstanding successes put on the market within recent years. The public want Salpine and are emphatically advised to have it in strong National advertising. Salpine keeps in good condition and means no waste or unsaleable stock. In every day of the year it is used and accordingly sales are steady and good profits constant.

The attractive packing of Salpine is in itself a strong salesman.

Get quickly into touch for supplies

Made by

FAIRY DYES LTD.,
GLASGOW N.W.

Retailed in
tubes and
tablets at

2d.

each.

1/-

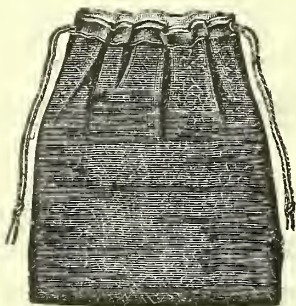
per box of
six.



SPONGES BAGS AND HOLDALLS



BRITISH MADE



WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

Manufactured by
William Toogood
LIMITED

77 SOUTHWARK STREET
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SUMMER HOLIDAYS!

Whether your customers are going to

"THE DRIER SIDE"
THE OCEAN COAST OR
THE SUNNY SOUTH

They will still want the usual

HOLIDAY ACCESSORIES

COMPLETE YOUR STOCKS FROM:

"NEWBERYS"
(F. NEWBERRY & SONS LTD)

CHARTERHOUSE SQ., E.C.1.

Tredegar House, CARDIFF.

College Lane, LIVERPOOL.

Perfect Blades-

10 out
of 10



THE

NEW

WATTS

"MIRROR" BLADES

These wonderful blades with their
**RUSTLESS REINFORCED EDGES
OF STAINLESS STEEL**

treated by a secret process are worth the extra cost. They are keener and give more and better shaves than any others on the market. The Edges are absolutely rustless in any climate.

WATTS "MIRROR" BLADES

Packed in Patent Spring Lid Nickel-plated Containers of

10 for 5/-

Giving the retailer
66 2/3% PROFIT on cost

JOHN WATTS

SHEFFIELD AND LONDON
LIMITED

LAMBERT WORKS - - SHEFFIELD

Established over 150 years

LONDON: 18 SOHO SQUARE, W.1

BUY GENOZO ON THE BEST TERMS



£5 ORDERS OF GENATOSAN PRODUCTS

Genozo may be included in £5 cash with order mixed parcels of Sanatogen, Genasprin, Formamint, etc., which are subject to 10% discount for window show. The addition of a further steady seller to the existing range of Genatosan products enables many chemists, who have not before been able to avail themselves of these terms, to secure the advantage of purchasing on this basis, which shows in the case of Genozo

A profit on selling price of 40%



SPECIAL TERMS JUST INTRODUCED

For those chemists who are anxious to make Genozo one of their "star lines" and are prepared to push this "Chemists' own toothpaste" vigorously, there are even more advantageous terms (for Genozo only) which show—

An even greater profit!

WRITE TO-DAY FOR PARTICULARS

GENOZO Brand TOOTHPASTE British made by GENATOSAN LTD., LOUGHBOROUGH

SALES ACTUALLY CONFINED TO THE CHEMISTS' TRADE

Countless women now tint their hair at home.

Women who had never before thought of tinting their own hair now use Nuctone regularly. Nuctone is the *guaranteed safe* method of hair recolouration and can be used at home just as successfully as by the professional hairdresser. There are no poisonous ingredients in Nuctone. Nuctone restores the natural colour of the hair simply by *developing* the pigmentation that has been lost. *Anyone* can use Nuctone successfully. And Nuctone tinted hair, remember, is unchanged by exposure to fresh air or by frequent shampooing. Your customers want Nuctone—be ready with a supply!

NUCTONE

FOR GREY HAIR

4 Grades — Nuctone Eclairé, Eclairé Concentre, Nuctone and Nuctone Concentre.

3/9 per bottle, 32/- per dozen.

6/6 per bottle, 52/- per dozen.

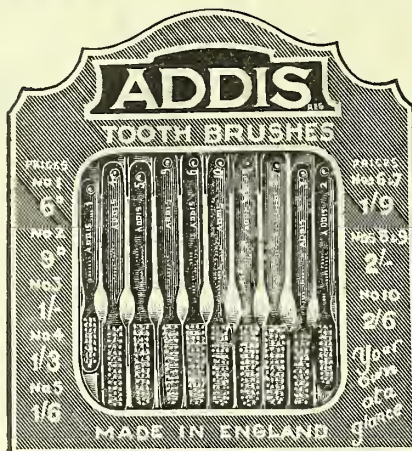
ARTWITE banishes yellow tinges from grey or white hair - - 66/- per dozen.

Order through your usual wholesaler, or from

J. C. GAMBLES & CO., LTD.

211 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1

SPECIAL SPRING OFFER



This neat and attractive showcase is offered free with orders for 70 Addis Celluloid Tooth Brushes (one each of ten patterns for display and six of each for stock) selling retail from 6d. up.

Wholesale Price 45/- nett.

Retail Value £5 5s.

From all Wholesalers.

ADDIS, BRUSH WORKS, HERTFORD.

ESTABLISHED 1780

Established 1795.

LAUTIER FILS

Works: GRASSE (France) & BEYRUT (Syria).

Essential Oils and Synthetics.
All Raw Materials for Perfumery.

Olive, Peach Kernel, Sweet Almond Oils
Floral Waters.

Sole Agents for:—

PAOLO VILARDI Messina Oils:
Lemon, Bergamote, Sweet Orange, etc.

S.A. FLORFE Spanish Oils:
Spike Lavender, Rosemary, Thyme,
Pennyroyal, etc.

C. MINTCHEFF & KETCHEDJIEFF
Otto of Rose. Bulgarian.

Wholesale and Export only.

LAUTIERFILS, Ltd., 107 Commercial St., London E.1.
Tel. Add.: "Lautier, Phone, London." Phone: Bishopsgate 8271/2

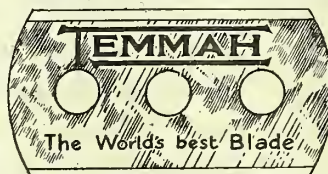
THE TEMMAH BLADE

YIELDS 86% PROFIT

BONUS 2 DOZEN (and attractive Showcards) on 1 gross.

15/-
Gross
(14 doz.)

Initial
Orders
on sale
or return.



2d.
each
Retail.

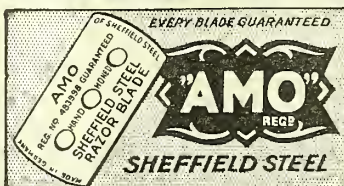
Direct or
from all
Wholesale-
sellers.

YOU WILL FIND THEY SELL ON MERIT ALONE.

TEMMAH PRODUCTS LTD.

14/16 LOWER CLAPTON RD., LONDON, E.5

AMO THE INCOMPARABLE BLADE THAT SHEWS 120% PROFIT



DISPLAY
AND SELL
"AMO"
SHAVING
PRODUCTS

Nationally Advertised. OBTAINABLE OF ALL WHOLESALERS.
FREE SAMPLE BLADE AND ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION TO—
AMO SAFETY RAZOR BLADE CO., Ltd. Broad St. House 2
LONDON, E.C.2

LEASE of IMPORTANT CITY OFFICES for SALE

42 CANNON STREET, E.C.4

In consequence of the recent amalgamation of Messrs. Morgan Brothers (Publishers), Ltd., Proprietors of "THE IRONMONGER" and "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," with The Engineer, Ltd., Proprietors of "THE ENGINEER," the offices of the three journals have been moved to new and more commodious freehold premises, which have been acquired at 28-31 Essex St., Strand, W.C.2.

The lease of the entire premises at 42 Cannon Street, of which the four well-lighted upper floors have been in the occupation of Morgan Brothers (Publishers), Ltd., the Ground Floor and Basement being sub-let to the Aerated Bread Co., Ltd., is in consequence for sale.

Alternatively, the four upper floors (which have also an entrance to Garlick Hill), having a total area of about 7,000 ft., would be let.

The premises are in good order and vacant possession can be had in June next. Rent £2,000 per annum, inclusive of rates.

For further particulars, apply to
29 FLEET STREET

Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.
LONDON, E.C.4



Also

SORBELLE

SORBELLE is the newer Sorbo range of Sponges, having all the Sorbo consistency and softness, but is offered at prices to meet foreign competition. Sorbelle, although offered at low prices, is nevertheless a GENUINE SORBO PRODUCT.

The most absorbent Rubber
Sponge in the world
Delightfully soft Free
from grit . . Never gets foul
Improved by soap
Invaluable in the sick room .
Lasting qualities.

IT NEVER CRUMBLES.



Sole Manufacturers:

SORBO RUBBER-SPONGE PRODUCTS LTD.

'Phone: Woking 966

SORBO WORKS, WOKING, SURREY

'Grams: "Sorbo, Woking."

London Office and Showrooms: 50, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1. 'Phone: Regent 4620.

3 reasons why YOU SHOULD DISPLAY THIS NEW CARD ON YOUR COUNTER

1
QUICK
SALES

2
HANDY
PACKETS

3
POPULAR
PRICE



To meet the popular demand "Eclipse" Blades are now put up in one shilling packets of three blades on attractive Display Cards, in addition to the standard packets of 5's & 10's.

Order your card to-day from your usual Wholesaler, or direct from the Manufacturers.

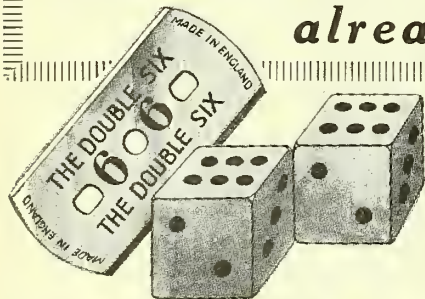
Made by

JAMES NEILL & CO. (SHEFFIELD) LTD.
Crucible Steel Manufacturers, SHEFFIELD.

5
for
1/8

3
for
1/-

Millions sold
already!



"DOUBLE SIX" A PENNY BLADE

Have you seen the new DOUBLE SIX BLADES—the sensation of the British Industries Fair?

A penny each! Think what a demand exists for a first class British Blade in packets of 12 for a shilling.

Write for samples and full particulars of terms, etc. Order now and make sure of immediate delivery.



Made by Souplex, Ltd., Morecambe.

Moderately priced—
yet unsurpassed
at ANY price

MYATT DAYMARK BLADES

For double-edge razors

Five for 1/3
50% PROFIT
ON COST

Sole Manufacturers

W. J. MYATT & CO., LTD.
BIRMINGHAM

TATCHO Sample Size 6^d THE HAIR RESTORER

6 Bottles in Case for
Counter Display,
4/- PER DOZ.

PROMOTES, PRODUCES,
BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR

1/3 size .. 12/6 per doz.
2/9 size .. 26/- per doz.

TATCHO Laboratories, 5 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2

1/3 PROFIT ON EVERY BOTTLE SOLD

The new eyebrow beautifier, "PERM BROW," has gained the instant approval of smart women everywhere. It is waterproof, does not rub off, is easy to apply, and lends a lasting charm.


PERM BROW

Our consistent consumer advertising has created an increasing demand. Get a stock now—every bottle gives you 1/3 PROFIT!

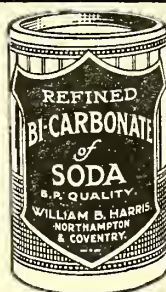
Obtainable from all
wholesale houses or
direct from our West
End sales office:—

MIRUS LTD., 53a MADDOX STREET, W.1





**ROBINSON'S of
CHESTERFIELD**
for
**CARDBOARD
BOXES**
ROUND • OVAL • SQUARE • FOLDING
ROBINSON & SONS LTD.
CHESTERFIELD & LONDON



BEADED BOXES

The boxes illustrated above are finding increasing favour amongst chemists. They are dust-proof and air-tight and of a very attractive appearance. Fitted with a flanged metal lid which is easily lifted out they form a very useful container.

Blank panel on reverse side for printing in Customer's name and address.

ROBINSON & SONS, Ltd.

Manufacturers of ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE AND FOLDING
CARDBOARD BOXES.

CHESTERFIELD

WAGNER'S DRY BOTTLE CAPS
BEST IN QUALITY & APPEARANCE



Self-Fixing
R.V. WAGNER
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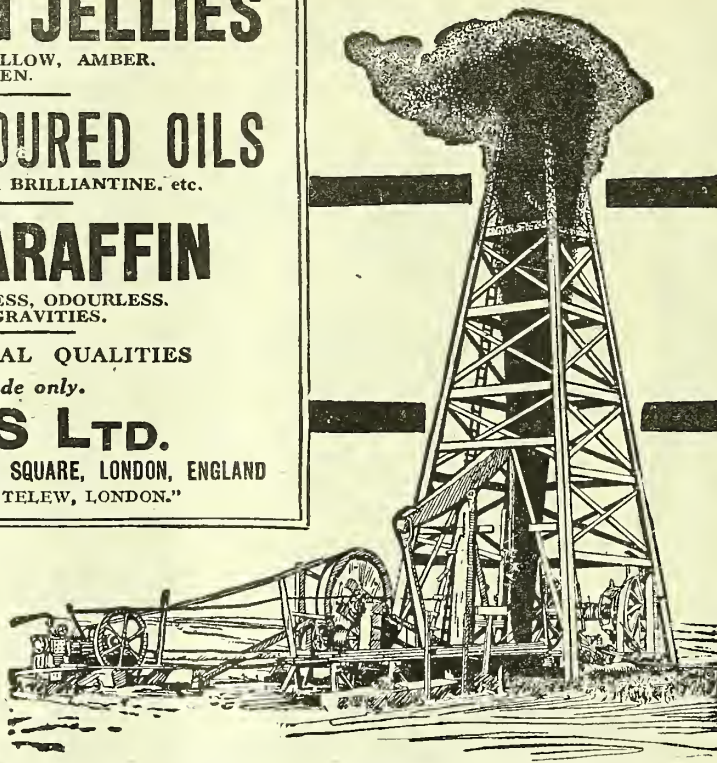
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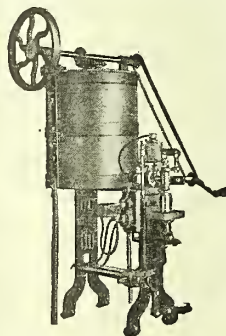
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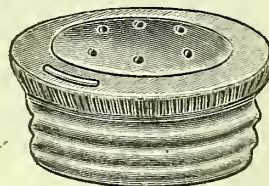
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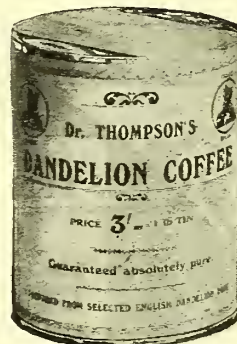
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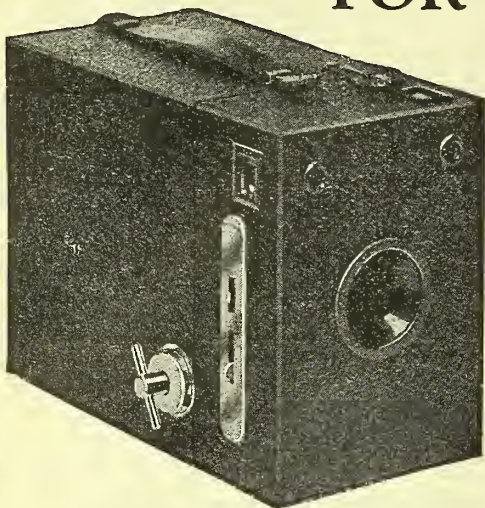
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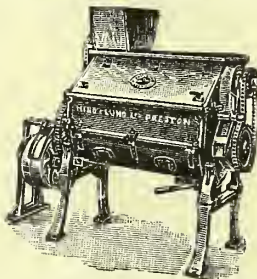
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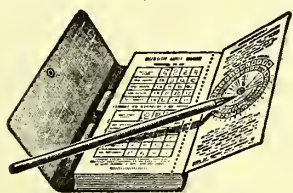
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Vol. 112. No. 20

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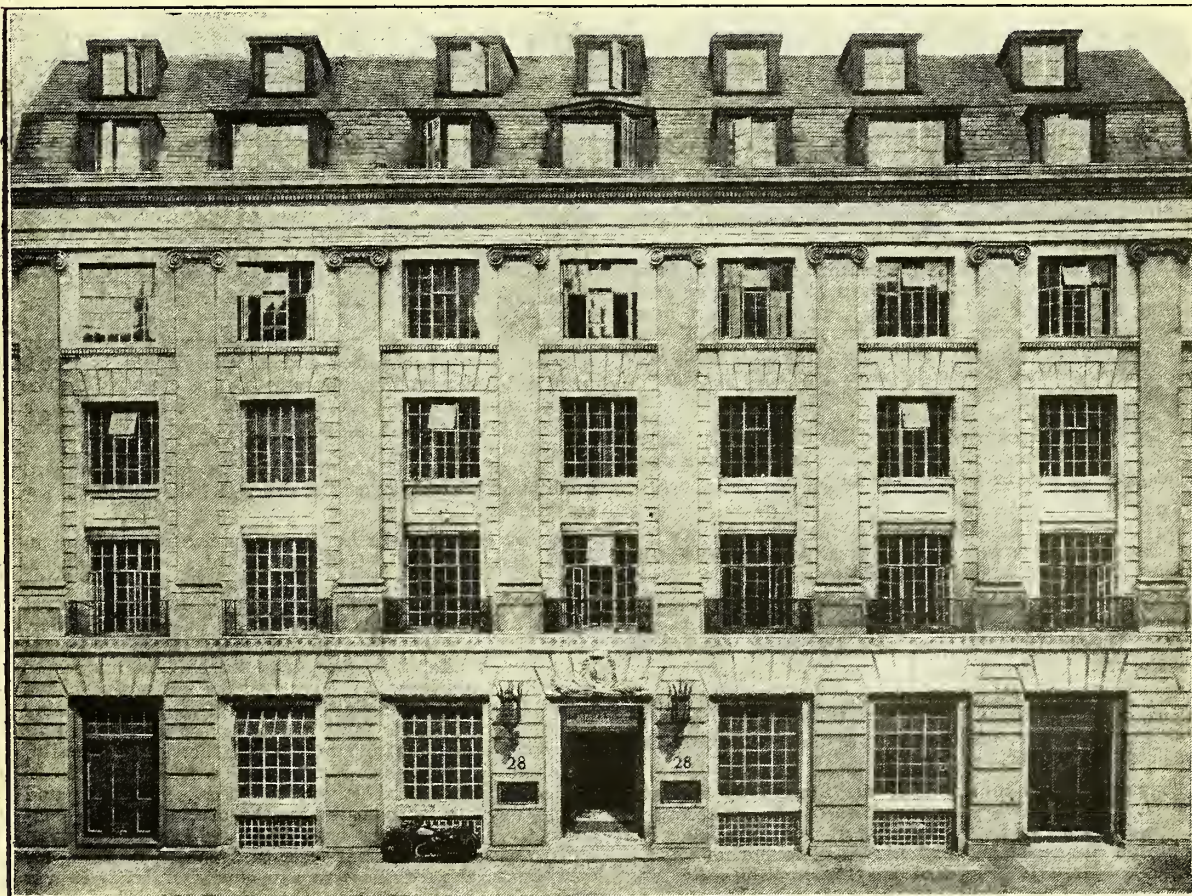
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OUR NEW HOME—28 ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920-25

WITHDRAWAL OF AUTHORITY—FAUSTIN MARCEL BOCLET

The Home Secretary gives notice that he has withdrawn from Faustin Marcel Boclet, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., of 38 Archer Street, London, W.11, the authority granted by the Regulations made under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, to duly qualified medical practitioners to be in possession of and supply raw opium, coca leaves and Indian hemp, and the drugs and preparations to which Part III of the Act applies; and has also directed that it shall not be lawful for the said Faustin Marcel Boclet to give prescriptions for the purposes of the Dangerous Drugs (Consolidation) Regulations, 1928.

Any person supplying Faustin Marcel Boclet with raw opium, coca leaves or Indian hemp, or any of the drugs or preparations to which Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, applies, and any person supplying the drugs on a prescription signed by Mr. Boclet will be committing an offence against the Acts.

Whitehall, May 12, 1930.

Inquests

An inquest was held at Norbury, on May 7, on the body of William Charman, a club steward. Dr. Bronté, pathologist, stated that he did not know of a case of more arsenic being found in a human body. He was surprised that the man could have swallowed so much of the weed-killer. A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was given.

At Nottingham, on May 8, an inquest was held on Ronald Jackson, aged two, who died after drinking an inhalant used for whooping-cough, stated to be a preparation of coal tar. The coroner remarked that the label bore the warning, "Highly Important!—This Inhalant, whether bottled or in the vaporising dish, should be kept well out of the way of children." A verdict was recorded that the child died from the effects of coal-tar inhalant drunk by him.

At Lyme Regis, on May 9, a verdict of "Death from an overdose of aspirin" was given at an inquiry concerning Mr. Augustus J. W. Croke, stated to have been the proprietor or manager of cinemas in various places, who died after having taken 100 aspirin tablets on account of insomnia. Evidence of purchase was given by Mr. J. A. A. Beddingfield, chemist and druggist, Bridport.—A similar verdict was returned four days previously in the case of Mildred E. Caunter, a housemaid at Northwood, who had taken an excessive dose of aspirin tablets to relieve headache.

Liverpool

Great interest is being taken locally over the forthcoming Council election of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The illness of both his parents has brought many expressions of sympathy to Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, Ph.C., F.I.C. (principal of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy).

Mr. Burr, the Birmingham and Midlands representative of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., who is well known locally, has sustained a bereavement by the death of his father.

Among those who attended the funeral of the late Mr. H. Messenger, Southport, whose death was recorded in the *C. & D.* of May 10 (p. 570), were Mr. John H. Robinson (representing the Liverpool Chemists' Association), Mr. J. Shackleton (representing Ayrtton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.), and Messrs. A. E. and J. Williamson (representing John Thompson (Wholesale Druggists, 1921), Ltd.).

Sheffield

Chemists' accounts for Insurance dispensing during the month amounted to £2,437.

Dr. J. Rennie, who acted as deputy to the late Dr. Wynne, has been appointed medical officer of health.

Miscellaneous

WINE LICENCE GRANTED.—Mr. C. S. Boyne, chemist and druggist, Bellingham, has been granted a wine licence.

THEFT.—While the pharmacy of Mr. M. Berry, chemist and druggist, Canning Town, London, E., was left temporarily unattended on May 6, a sum of money (about £8) was stolen from the till.

WINDOW-DRESSING AWARD.—At a shopping week window-dressing competition held at Littlehampton, recently, the first prize in the class for "goods to use" was awarded to F. D. Allison, Ltd., chemists, The Arcade.

EXPLOSION AT WORKS.—An explosion occurred on May 7 at the Loughborough works of Genatosan, Ltd., owing, it is understood, to a quantity of spirituous vapour catching fire. None of the workmen was injured, and the damage is not of an extensive nature.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the Royal Institution was held on May 1, Sir Robert Robertson (treasurer and vice-president) in the chair. The following were unanimously elected as officers for the ensuing year:—*President*, the Duke of Northumberland; *Treasurer*, Sir Robert Robertson; *Secretary*, Major C. E. S. Phillips. Managers and visitors were also elected.

FIRE.—The following outbreaks of fire have been recorded since our last report:—The premises of Younghusband, Barnes & Co., oil refiners, Rotherhithe Street, London, S.E., were the scene of an outbreak of fire on May 8. A portion of the roof was destroyed.—An outbreak of fire occurred on May 9 at the premises occupied by Adcocks, Ltd., disinfectant manufacturers, Drayton Park, London, N. One temporary building was destroyed and various others were involved. The cause of the outbreak is unknown.

CONSUMERS COUNCIL BILL.—A lengthy resolution was adopted on May 7 at a meeting of the Executive Council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. The first paragraph of the resolution is as follows:—"That this Association of British Chambers of Commerce, having considered the provisions of the Consumers Council Bill, is strongly of the opinion that the delegation to a Government department of statutory powers to regulate prices and charges would be detrimental to the trading interests of the country. The Association is satisfied that control of prices by a department of the Government would lead to world-wide dislocation and distrust and would result either in a scarcity of commodities or a lowering of the standard quality and would cause hardship to all classes of the community."

IN THE COURTS.—In Lambeth County Court, London, on May 13, P. H. Galloway, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Walworth Road, S.E., sought to enforce the payment of a judgment debt of £21 10s. 5d. against Mr. W. D. Noble and his wife, of Thorpe Bay. Mr. Dunn was counsel for the plaintiffs. Mr. Noble appeared, and offered to pay £1 a month. In answer to counsel he said he was the receiver for the business, but he denied that it belonged to his wife. Judge Spencer Hogg made an order for payment by instalments of £1 a month.—At Nottingham Quarter Sessions, recently, Abraham Cohen, alias Max Conn, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for false pretences and fifteen months for conspiracy, the charges to run concurrently. Ramos Luro was sentenced to nine months' hard labour for false pretences and twelve months' or conspiracy, the sentences to run concurrently. It was stated for the prosecution that the accused had practised massage and sold a mixture and a liniment, taking in nine months £3,600 from incurable patients.

Irish News

Brevities

Mr. William Hanna, Ph.C., Main Street, Bangor, is opening a branch pharmacy at Ballyholme, in that town.

Mr. A. L. Martin, Ph.C., has been returned unopposed as representative for Portadown on Armagh County Council.

Mr. J. S. Balmer, Ph.C., Bangor, has been appointed people's churchwarden and supplemental nominator of the parish.

At Omagh, recently, George Anderson, Market Street, was fined £1, with costs, for having sold linseed which was 1.78 per cent. deficient in oil.

Mr. John Hall, Ph.C. (president of the local Chamber of Trade), has been appointed chairman of the committee for the coming Larne shopping week.

Mr. S. S. Badger, Ph.C., and Mr. L. J. Woodside, Ph.C., have been appointed to the committees in charge of the "Buy Ulster Goods Campaign" shopping weeks, to be held in Magherafelt and Ballymena respectively.

At Ballymena Quarter Sessions, on May 9, William Mairs pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of entering the pharmacy of Mr. Alexander Taggart, Ph.C., Broughshane Street, and stealing a sum of money. The accused was ordered to be detained in a Borstal institution.

A correspondent (14/5) writes:—"As the latest date of entry for the Fairchild scholarship and prizes is June 1, I would like to draw the attention of all eligible Irish students to this important competitive examination and its advantages. The particular interest that it holds for the pharmaceutical juniors of both Northern and Southern Ireland is the fact that it is the only scholarship open to Irish candidates, and for this reason enthusiasm should be much keener than it is. Only once has the scholarship been won by Ireland (in 1906, by Mr. G. T. Wilson), so it is high time for Irish students to bestir themselves. The conditions of entry are easy. Full particulars can be had from Mr. Herbert Skinner, Albert Chambers, 65 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1."

The report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Medical Benefits in Northern Ireland was issued on May 10. The report, which is unanimous, makes no reference to the question of arrangement with chemists, the Committee having been appointed to consider the effect of the scheme on the finances of local authorities, health insurance funds and the Exchequer, and the effect on dispensary medical services. The Committee's estimate of the financial effects of its proposals on the Exchequer and on local authorities shows a total increase in expenditure by the Exchequer of £22,010, less deduction from grant in aid of union medical service, £9,222, leaving a net increase of £12,088. The estimated net increased cost to county authorities in respect of tuberculosis treatment is £750. Boards of guardians, it is stated, will effect a saving on cost of drugs, etc., of £3,000.

Belfast

A number of pharmacists are taking part in the Belfast Empire Shopping Week.

Mr. Herbert McRoberts, Ph.C., has been elected president of the Belfast Bowling Club.

Mr. A. W. Mann, Ph.C., has been appointed churchwarden for the parish of St. Thomas, Belfast.

Mr. Alexander Dundee, Ph.C., 46 York Road, is a candidate for Dock ward at the ensuing poor-law election.

The Education Committee of the Belfast Municipal Technical Institute has appointed Mr. J. W. Porter to the position of lecturer in pure and applied chemistry in the Municipal College of Technology.

The Bill to extend medical benefits to Ulster under the National Health Insurance Acts was presented in

the Northern House of Commons, Belfast, by the Minister of Labour on May 13, read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Chemists in the lower part of Royal Avenue, North Street and Donegall Street have issued a joint advertisement announcing that in future they will close at 8 p.m. every day, except Saturday, when the closing hour will be 10 p.m.

Belfast pharmacists, including Mr. W. J. Hardy, Ph.C., Mr. J. Carroll Culbert, Ph.C., and Mr. Samuel McLaughlin, Ph.C., took a prominent part in the arrangements made for the reception of the National Chamber of Trade Conference, which began on May 12.

At the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Belfast Chamber of Trade on May 5, Sir Frederick Cleaver (president) extended a hearty welcome to three new representatives elected by the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association, who, he was sure, would prove a valuable asset to the Chamber. They were Messrs. C. Abernethy (president of the U.R.D.T.A.), S. Hudson and J. Guthrie. Mr. Abernethy, acknowledging the welcome, said they hoped to be of some service to the Chamber.

Scottish News

Brevities

Business in Fife is very quiet, and some chemists contemplate reducing their staffs.

Mr. T. S. Carbarns has been appointed Scottish representative for Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.

John Wallace & Son (Ayr), Ltd., and A. & W. Pollock, The Implement Works, Mauchline, have applied to the Kilmarnock Town Council for licences to sell agricultural and horticultural poisons.

At the recently held annual meeting of Annan Merchants' Association, Mr. William Richardson, Ph.C., was appointed to the management committee for the ensuing year. In the affairs of this Association Mr. Richardson has always taken an active interest.

It is reported that a company has been formed at Millport for the manufacture of remedies for foot troubles from seaweed and other natural elements. One of the ingredients is taken from ladywrack, a species of seaweed found in Cumbrae, and common in only two other places in Scotland.

A meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club took place on May 7 at Bruntsfield, when the second stage of the competition for the Pinkerton Gibson trophy was played off. Scores for the day, which was marred by indifferent weather, resulted as follows:—1st, W. J. Rosie; tie for 2nd and 3rd, J. P. Gibb and J. Noble; 1st in 2nd class, W. Chambers.

This is the centenary year of J. Lizars, one of the best known firms of opticians and photographic dealers in Scotland. Founded in 1830 in Glasgow, there are branches of the business in Edinburgh, Paisley, Greenock, Aberdeen, Motherwell, Belfast, and Liverpool. The photographic side has developed to an enormous extent, due to the complete service given to the public. A brochure has been compiled to commemorate the centenary.

Miss Elizabeth Diack, chemist and druggist, gave an entertaining talk recently to the members of the Aberdeen Soroptimist Club on "Women in Pharmacy." Dr. Agnes Thomson presided over a large attendance. Miss Diack, after outlining the mode of training, added that if a young woman decided to embark in business in a working-class district she would find that an acquaintance with first-aid work was desirable. It was surprising how often customers would collide violently with the door of the coal cellar and require attention from the chemist, with the remark, "It wasna worth goin' for the doctor, ye ken."

The Royal Society

THE spring conversazione of the Royal Society was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1, on May 14, when a number of interesting exhibits were on view. Room 2, under the direction of Dr. and Mrs. Pole Evans, was devoted to illuminated coloured transparent photographs of the natural vegetation of South Africa. The photographs are coloured by hand and were illuminated by artificial light so as to give a true representation of the natural scenery of the country and, in some cases, the habitats of the individual plants. The transparencies showed natural vegetation scenes of grassland, forest and desert, and included views from the principal plant associations of South Africa. There were a number of pictures of the vegetation of the Karroo, and perhaps the most interesting of these was one of a mountain side covered with plants of "Elephant's Feet" (*Testudinaria*) in the Lengeberg Range in Namaqualand. An interesting field of scientific research was met with in section 19, where apparatus for the quantitative study of the metabolic products of the lower fungi was demonstrated. For this series of experiments about 400 species of the lower fungi were grown on synthetic mediums containing glucose and mineral salts. A range of the products was exhibited, and included such well-known compounds as acetaldehyde, alcohol, ethyl acetate, oxalic acid, succinic acid, glycerin, citric acid, mannitol, sterol, and two natural dyes. The research laboratories of the General Electric Company showed x-ray photographs and crystal models illustrating the structure of vitreous and amorphous solids. It was explained that the passage of x-rays through glass gives rise to broad diffraction rings or bands. Some recent results indicate that these bands can usually be accounted for if it be assumed that the glass consists of very small crystallites. Vitreous silica, for example, corresponds to crystallites of crystallo-balite of average size 1.5 to 2×10^{-7} cm. The photographs and models shown illustrated results of this kind obtained with various materials. Dr. J. Henderson Smith (Rothamsted Experimental Station) was responsible for a display of examples of virus disease in plants. The name "virus disease" is given to a group of infective diseases caused by an agent, the nature of which is unknown, but which is too small to be retained by porcelain filters and cannot be seen under the ordinary microscope. Specimens were shown of (a) the same virus in different host plants; (b) different viruses in the same host plant; and (c) combination of two viruses in the one plant. A demonstration was given of the fact that the movement of virus does not normally take place in the water or transpiration stream, nor across dead tissue, and of various methods for the culture of the insects which are responsible in nature for the spread of virus disease. The Forest Products Research Laboratory (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research) illustrated the use of an instrument designed to measure the proportion of fibrous tissue in a sample of wood. The magnified image of the transverse section is projected on to a screen and the pointer is moved across the field by turning the thumbscrews. The movement of the pointer is recorded on two scales according as it is moved over a group of fibres or other elements. The Low Temperature Station, Cambridge, demonstrated that fungal wastage in citrus and other fruits can be effectively controlled by maintaining a certain concentration of acetaldehyde vapour in the storage atmosphere. Any acetaldehyde which is absorbed by the fruit is destroyed by some mechanism within the fruit. The exhibit showed fruit, which had been previously wounded to aid fungal attack, stored in atmospheres with and without acetaldehyde. Mr. R. S. Whipple had on exhibition an early Italian globe—believed to be the only example known. The globe, which is hollow, composed of two hemispheres joined internally by "bayonet clips," measured 9.5 cm. in diameter. In a dedicatory inscription it was stated that the globe was engraved by Paolo de Furlani, a well-known engraver at Venice in the second half of the sixteenth century.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

Local Reports

ENGLAND AND WALES

Lancashire.—The eighth annual report of the Lancashire Prescription Pricing Bureau shows that, during 1929, the number of prescriptions priced was 3,298,840. The following were disallowed during the year, on the ground that the cost was not a proper charge on the drug fund:—Atomizers, Yeo's inhaler, Bemax, Benedict's solution, camelhair brushes, capsicum wool, cotton knee-cap, drainage tubes, ear-cap, ear-droppers, ear-pads, ear-syringes, elastic anklet, elastic knee-caps, elastic stocking, eyeshades, eyeshields, Fehling's solution, finger-stalls, glass syringes, hypodermic needle, inguinal trusses, laryngeal spray, meat enules, medicine dropper, milk enules, Mitchel's clips, nasal douche, nasal spray, nutrient suppositories, pads for flat feet, pneumonia jackets, Radio malt, rectal nozzle, respirator, Roboleine, rubber tubing, saccharin tablets, porcelain inhaler, surgical silk cord, test tubes, Thermogene, throat brushes, urethral syringes, Vitmar. The cost of insulin supplied during the year under review was £2,300 12s. 8½d.; the cost of Fehling's solution was £4 18s. 4½d. There are 1,092 pharmaceutical establishments on the Committee's List, fifty-two being non-dispensing shops. Of these 1,092 pharmacies or drug stores 505 are situated in the county area, and 587 are situated outside the county area. The total cost of prescriptions for 1929 is given as £119,079 7s. 8d., compared with £116,509 17s. 8d. in 1928.

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—At the meeting of the Burgh Insurance Committee on March 26 the analyst's report on recent tests was submitted, stating that ten of the samples examined conformed to the requirements of the British Pharmaceutical Codex. The analyst's report on three other samples of drugs had been referred to the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee for consideration. The Subcommittee expressed the view that in the first case a modified monetary penalty would adequately mark their sense of the dispensing error admittedly committed, and recommended that £2 2s. be withheld from the sums payable to the chemist in question. In the second case the Subcommittee were of opinion that it would be a harsh and impracticable condition to insist on chemists satisfying themselves by individual analysis that the ingredients they received from reputable wholesale houses were always in absolute accord with the approved pharmaceutical requirements. They were satisfied that if reasonable precautions were taken to insure conformity to tariff regulations, serious errors would be unlikely to arise. The Subcommittee therefore recommended that the chemist be urged to exercise the greatest possible care in future in seeing that the ingredients he purchased or supplied were in conformity with the regulations laid down. In the third case, the Subcommittee found that the error was due to "the necessity of using avoirdupois measures for weighing," and inadvertently neglecting to make due allowance for the different standards. The Subcommittee were satisfied that the error was due to a temporary oversight, and therefore recommended that the chemist be reminded of the necessity of exercising eternal vigilance in the dispensing of prescriptions, and warned against the repetition of such an error. The report was adopted. One of the members of the committee commented on the use of the phrase "eternal vigilance." The Chairman: Some of the members are imbued with a fine literary sense, and sometimes it will out. (Laughter.) A proposal that the name of any doctor or chemist concerned in cases involving censure or penalties should be inserted in the reports was rejected.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters.

COCA CULTIVATION IN INDIA

The Secretary of State for India (Mr. Benn), replying to a question put by Mrs. Hamilton, on May 12, stated that recently the Government of India in order to strengthen the means at their disposal for carrying out their obligations under the Geneva Convention, placed before the Indian Legislature a Bill to control the traffic in dangerous drugs. One clause of the Bill prohibited the cultivation or gathering of the coca plant, and to this clause the Select Committee added the proviso that the prohibition did not apply to the cultivation or gathering of the plant by Government, the object being to allow Government to grow the coca plant and to experiment in the manufacture of cocaine if at any time it were thought desirable that the cocaine required for proper medicinal uses in India should be produced in India. No action in this direction has been taken, nor, so far as he was aware, is any contemplated.

INDIAN OPIUM

The Secretary of State for India (Mr. Benn) informed Mr. Freeman, on May 7, that for the twelve months ending September 1929 the profit on opium exported from India to Eastern Countries amounted to Rs. 1,52,71,595, and on medical opium exported to the United Kingdom to Rs. 3,76,223. The following table shows the amounts of opium exported from India during the last five years:—

Countries to which exported	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Straits Settlements..	420,000	253,800	336,000	319,200	304,500
Netherlands East Indies ..	42,000	112,000	210,000	151,900	134,960
Siam ..	210,000	210,000	196,000	219,100	194,740
British North Borneo	11,760	7,000	5,040	9,100	8,120
Ceylon ..	2,100	4,200	4,900	4,900	4,340
Hong Kong ..	33,600	33,600	25,200	30,800	29,400
Macao ..	14,000	—	—	—	—
French Indo-China	189,700	171,500	338,800	277,480	246,680
Bushire ..	124,740	—	—	—	—
Japan ..	7,000	17,500	—	—	—
Sarawak ..	1,680	20,160	20,160	13,720	13,160
United Kingdom (medical opium) ..	80,000 (approx.)	112,000	88,000	94,880	71,200

Business Changes

MARSHALL, FRENCH & LUCAS, produce brokers, have removed to Market Buildings, 29 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3.

TAYLORS (CASH CHEMISTS), LONDON, LTD., have opened a new branch at 117A The Broadway, Bexleyheath, Kent.

The Society of Herbalists, Ltd., Culpeper House, 7 Baker Street, W.1, have opened a second shop at 21 Bruton Street, London, W.1.

MR. JOHN THOMSON, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. John Anderson, chemist and druggist, River Street, Ayr.

MR. OTTO BJURLING, Stockholm, announces that he has transferred the wholesale drug business and medicine factory, carried on by him since January 1902, to a new company, the Apoteksvarucentralen Vitrum Apotekareaktiebolaget.

THE registered offices and export and overseas departments of Blondeau et Cie, Ltd., soapmakers and perfumers, are now at Union House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.1. Urgent orders and inquiries for home trade should be addressed to New Ferry, Birkenhead.

Wills

MR. EDWARD ARNOTT LEWIS, of 1 Bridewell Street, Bristol, chemist and druggist, proprietor of the firm of Peake & Co., chemists, left estate of the gross value of £2,540 16s. 8d., with net personalty £2,460 15s. 3d.

MR. HENRY WESTON, of 3 Penshurst Road, Ramsgate, Kent, chemist and druggist, who died on October 9 last, aged sixty-eight, left estate of the gross value of £18,981 8s. 7d., with net personalty £15,494 10s.

MR. SIDNEY JAMES LOGSDAIL, of Ashby Farm, Ducks Hill, Northwood, chemist and druggist, who died on January 29 last, aged forty-three, left estate of the gross value of £6,595 13s. 7d., with net personalty £1,379 3s. 8d.

MR. EDMUND CHARLES EXELL, of 333 Barnsley Road, Sheffield, chemist and druggist, senior partner in the firm of Exell Bros., Sheffield, left estate of the gross value of £1,665 12s. 10d., with net personalty £1,549 9s. 6d.

MR. SAMUEL MARTIN HIBBERD, of 255 Tottenhall Road, Wolverhampton, formerly managing director of Martyn's Stores, Ltd., chemists and druggists, left estate of the gross value of £33,527 19s. 2d., with net personalty £31,190 6s. 6d.

MR. JEDEDIAH PAUL INCH, of the Waverley Hotel, Bedford, retired chemist and druggist, who died on February 22 last, aged fifty-three, left estate of the gross value of £1,034 18s. 1d., with net personalty £989 15s. 11d.

MR. THOMAS LLEWELYN, of Trewen, Park Street, Bridgend, chemist and druggist, who died on November 20, aged seventy-two, left estate of the gross value of £9,690, with net personalty £9,599. He left all property to his widow.

COUNCILLOR THOMAS COATES BINKS, of Flixton, 101 Cardigan Road, Bridlington, Yorks, retired chemist and druggist, who died on December 22 last, aged fifty-two, left estate of the gross value of £17,786 16s. 9d., with net personalty £1,402 7s. 11d.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, May 19

Drug Trade Appeal Fund. Biennial meeting of subscribers, in the Board Room of the British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1, at 4 p.m. Report and annual statement of accounts.

Wednesday, May 21

Manchester Pharmacy Club, Clydesdale Club, Turner Street, at 8.15 p.m. Social evening and concert. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, inclusive, from A. E. Thorpe, 66 Chapel Street, Levenshulme

Thursday, May 22

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society. Visit to works of Robinson & Sons, Chesterfield. Intending visitors should notify Mr. L. Piper, 248 London Road.

Friday, May 23

Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, London, W.1, at 9 p.m. Mr. R. S. Whipple, M.I.E.E., F.Inst.P., on "Some Scientific Instrument Makers of the 18th Century."

South-West London Chemists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. Reception Room of Carpenter's Restaurant, 3 and 4 The Pavement, Clapham, S.W.4, at 8.30 p.m. Annual meeting. Short talk by Mr. F. W. Gamble on "The Departmental Committee's Report and the draft Pharmacy Bill."

Legal Reports

An Aspirin Dispute.—The Court of Appeal, consisting of Lords Justices Scrutton, Greer and Slesser, on May 13 dismissed an appeal by George Arnold & Co., Ltd., of Hennans House, Crown Court, Cheapside, E.C., from the judgment of Mr. Justice Wright in the King's Bench Division in favour of the defendant, Mrs. Laura Blasius, of 1 Rosary Heath Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex. The case was fully reported in our issue of March 1 (p. 243).

Libel Action Fails.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court, London, on May 12, a libel action, in which Mr. A. R. Andrew, Grove End Road, N.W., claimed damages against Mr. R. B. Monteath, 356-364 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, a director of Gilmont Products, Ltd., by whom the plaintiff was formerly employed as a traveller, came before Mr. Justice Humphreys and a common jury. The defendant admitted publication, but denied that the words complained of were defamatory. He also pleaded that they were published on a privileged occasion, and that the plaintiff had suffered no damage. Sir Gervais Rentoul, K.C., for the plaintiff, said he was engaged by Gilmont Products, Ltd., in 1927 as a traveller to sell New Mix tooth-paste in the London area. From time to time he received letters of warm appreciation from the firm. On July 8, 1929, however, he was sent for by the sales manager, Mr. Stone, handed a letter terminating his employment, and tendered a month's salary in lieu of notice. In conversation later, Mr. Stone showed him a daily call report, which, he said, was the reason for the plaintiff's dismissal. This report, said counsel, had been made by the defendant. In the early part of last year some tubes of the tooth-paste had been sent to chemists which the firm were anxious to recall, and instructions to travellers were given to this effect. The daily call report in question referred to two of these tubes which had been supplied to a Finchley chemist, and suggested that there had been a breach of duty on the part of the plaintiff, as not only, it stated, had these tubes not been recalled, but the plaintiff had not called upon this chemist since March 1928. If the defendant had looked at the documents in the company's own office he would have seen that the statement was not true. The plaintiff, in evidence, said he had a salary of £420 a year and expenses. He got other employment after a fortnight. Mr. D. C. Stone, formerly sales manager to Gilmont Products, Ltd., giving evidence on subpoena, said he thought the real reason for plaintiff's dismissal was the necessity for reducing the staff. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's case, his lordship said he was against the defendant's contention that the words were not capable of a defamatory meaning, but he must hold that they were clearly published on a privileged occasion. Defendant had stated in answer to an interrogatory that he made reasonable inquiries before making his report, and he had apparently been misinformed. His lordship thought there was no evidence upon which the jury could rightly find that the defendant did not honestly believe the statement, and there was no evidence of malice by the defendant. Judgment was therefore entered for the defendant, with costs.

Gazette

Bankruptcy Acts

ADJUDICATION

SAPER, L., present address unknown, and lately at 5-9 White Lion Street, Bishopsgate, London, E.1, manufacturing chemist.

New Companies

and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

F. CURNICK, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a manufacturer of powder puffs and chemists' sundries, now carried on by F. Curnick at Wolves Lane Works, Palmers Green, as "A. Curnick." The permanent directors are: F. Curnick and Mrs. A. L. Curnick. R.O.: Wolves Lane Works, Palmers Green, N.13.

FRUIT EXTRACTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in health foods and foodstuffs, fruit extracts and fruit products of all kinds, etc. The subscribers are: W. F. Lewis and Ellaline M. Isaac. Solicitors: Arthur S. Joseph & Co., 3-4 Pauls Bakehouse Court, E.C.

F. SIEVERS & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £4,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, preparers and mixers of all kinds of drugs, etc. The permanent directors are: F. Sievers (managing director), 67 Cathles Road, Balham, S.W.12; J. Buck, M.D., D.P.H., Woodlesford, near Leeds; and H. Nichol, M.A., M.B., D.P.H., 62 Stow Hill, Newport, Mon.

PYORRHOSOL (OVERSEAS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100 in 6d. shares. Objects: To acquire an exclusive licence and the right to sell and manufacture a patent medicine or specific known as Pyorrhosol in all parts of the world, except the U.K. and the Irish Free State, and to carry on the business of experimental and pharmaceutical chemists, etc. The directors are: W. E. Hewison and D. C. Ingram. R.O.: 3 Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.

HALE DRUG STORES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist now carried on by B. Bedsiowski at 34 Shepherd Street, London, as B. Bedsiowski, and to carry on the business of merchants of toilet wares and fancy goods, etc. The directors are: B. Bedsiowski, 186 Hanbury Street, E.1, Minister of Religion, Judith Bedsiowski and S. Bedsiowski. R.O.: 34 Shepherd Street, Wentworth Street, E.1.

EASTVILLE CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Florence L. Strange, to carry on the drug store business carried on at 408 Stapleton Road, Bristol, and that of chemists, opticians, dealers in surgical photographic and wireless goods, etc. The directors are: Miss Florence L. Strange, 408 Stapleton Road, Bristol, and J. S. Guthrie, 22 Small Street, Bristol, pharmacist. R.O.: 408 Stapleton Road, Bristol.

TENNANTS (LANCASHIRE—1930), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £30,000. Objects: To acquire the business of merchants, manufacturers, exporters and importers of alkalis, acids, manganese, magnesite, and general commission agents and merchants, etc., now carried on at 1 Booth Street, Manchester, and elsewhere as "Tennants (Lancashire), Ltd." The directors are: F. J. Tennant, J.P., Rt. Hon. H. J. Tennant, P.C., H. H. J. Tennant and R. D. Winsloe. Solicitors: A. & G. W. Fox, 53 Princess Street, Manchester.

ALEXANDER PICKERING & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. Objects: To carry on the business of buyers, sellers and refiners of or dealers in metals of all kinds, quicksilver, chemical and general produce brokers and merchants. The subscribers are: A. H. Pickering, 29/30 Tower Hill, E.C.3, merchant, and H. G. Campion, 5 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, solicitor. The first directors are not named. The share held by A. H. Pickering shall be known as the governing directors' share. Solicitors: H. G. Campion & Co., 5 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

"PERFECTIS" CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire the business of disinfectant manu-

facturers now carried on by J. R. J. Jones, J. W. Hardie and J. T. Jones, at 73 Altnore Avenue, East Ham, E.6, as "J. R. J. Jones & Son." The permanent directors are: J. R. J. Jones, 73 Altnore Avenue, E.6, and J. T. Jones, 20, Essex Road, Dagenham. Qualification: £200 shares. Remuneration: £10 per annum, divided between them. Registered Office: Dolphin Lane, High Street, Poplar, E.14.

TAMARA, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing and wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, perfumers, etc. The directors are: J. P. Sheridan, 23 Rue Madabegh, Cairo; B. Steinberg, Chateau de la Taer, Nice; E. Behar, 10 Rue Sidky, Tarha, Cairo; L. W. Bushnell, 23 Rue Madabegh, Cairo; and A. Xenoudakis, Rue Malek Saleh Choubrah, Cairo. The said J. P. Sheridan, so long as he holds 500 shares, shall have paramount authority amongst the directors, and shall be entitled to veto any proposal placed before the Board. Solicitor: H. Chandler, 8 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

MATTHEWS & WILSON, LTD.—As receiver for the debenture holders, Mr. C. F. Slater informs us that he is carrying on the business and works at the same address, and that all orders from customers will receive prompt and careful attention.

ANTIMONY PRODUCTS AND CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—At a meeting held in London on April 25, it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. E. James, St. Lawrence House, Trump Street, London, E.C.2, was appointed liquidator.

BRILLIANT SIGN CO., LTD.—New directors have been nominated, comprising Mr. W. H. Fowler, who has been with the company for twenty-seven years, and Mr. R. W. Grigg, who has for some time occupied the position of sales manager in the shopfitting section. The strengthening of the Board will enable the managing director (Mr. F. G. Lucas) to retire in the near future.

GLADYS COOPER'S BEAUTY PREPARATIONS, LTD.—An action brought by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson against Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd., came before Mr. Justice Eve in the Chancery Division on May 12. Mr. Beebe stated that plaintiff was a debenture holder in the company. The company submitted to the usual order in a debenture holder's action with the necessary account. Mr. Evershed for the company assented, and his lordship gave judgment accordingly.

KEMP THORNE, PROSSER & CO.'S NEW ZEALAND DRUG CO., LTD.—The report for the year ending January 31, 1930, shows that the unappropriated balance brought forward from profit and loss account last year was £26,516 8s. 2d., to which is added the net profit for this year, £71,909 9s. 6d., making a total of £98,425 17s. 8d.; less dividend for half-year to July 31, 1929, at 4½ per cent., £26,231 5s. 6d., leaving £72,194 12s. 2d. to be dealt with. This it is proposed to apply as follows:—The payment of a dividend of 3½ per cent. and a bonus of 2 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, £32,063 9s. 9d.; to add to general reserve, £10,000; contribution to staff provident fund, £3,500; carry forward, £26,631 2s. 5d.; making a total of £72,194 12s. 2d. The report and balance sheet was adopted at the annual meeting held on March 27.

THE GEORGE TOWN DISPENSARY, LTD.—The annual meeting was held on April 17 at 39 Beach Street, Penang, the chairman of the company (Mr. J. V. C. Davies) presiding. The profit for the year 1929 amounted to \$50,863.17 compared with \$74,925.88 for the previous year, a very considerable reduction, due, the chairman said, to the effects of unfavourable conditions in respect of the staple industries of the country. In Penang they had had more competition during the past year, and the absence of Mr. Lewis for a part of the year had possibly some effect on the general turnover. The Ipoh business had been well maintained and the purchase of Messrs. Oldfields had proved a very

satisfactory transaction. At Malacca they had bought the business of Mr. W. D. Wilson, and it was the intention to further extend the company's undertakings by the acquisition of existing concerns or the establishment of new branches. The following appropriations were proposed and adopted:—Payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent. on shares Nos. 1 to 156,000, \$15,600.00; payment of bonus to staff, \$6,813.20; transfer to general reserve, \$5,000.00; transfer to building reserve, \$5,000.00; and carry forward to next account, \$11,980.00; total, \$44,393.22. The retiring directors, Messrs. F. N. Syer, R. N. Holmes, and Dr. H. Allan, were re-elected.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Allan Percy Nosworthy, 50 Newgate Lane, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, chemist and druggist.—The public examination of this debtor was held on May 1 at the County Court House, St. Peter's Gate, Nottingham. From the statement of affairs produced it would seem there were ranking liabilities of £194 13s. 8d., against assets of £143 7s. 1d. It appeared that the debtor opened shops at Brighton, Tunbridge Wells, and Portslade in 1894-5. In 1899 he filed his petition in the Brighton court, his liabilities then being £1,529. A dividend of 4s. 3d. in the £ was paid, and the debtor obtained his discharge in 1903. The debtor carried on businesses at Bristol, Southampton and Eastleigh between 1917 and 1923. In 1926 at Eastleigh he executed a deed of assignment, and a dividend of 5s. in the £ was paid. The debtor, it appeared, purchased the Mansfield business in April 1928, and the takings for the first year amounted to £441. He considered that he had paid too much for the business. The hearing was concluded.

Private Arrangements

Henry Longstaff, 1,027, Finchley Road, London, N.W., chemist and druggist.—A meeting of the creditors was held recently, when a statement of affairs was presented which disclosed ranking liabilities of £2,032 4s., of which £697 4s. was due to the trade and £1,335 to cash creditors. In addition there were fully secured creditors for £800, who held security valued at £1,200, and there was also a deferred creditor for £125. The assets comprised cash at bank £29 13s. 10d.; stock, £300; book debts, £41 15s. 8d.; and surplus from securities, £400; making a total of £771 9s. 6d. After allowing £160 6s. 10d. for preferential claims, the net assets were £611 2s. 8d., or a deficiency of £1,421 1s. 4d. It was stated that the cash creditors' claims arose in respect of loans made to the debtor when he commenced business at Finchley Road, and advances since. If the matter was dealt with under a deed, cash claims to the extent of £990 would be withdrawn. The fully secured creditors were the bank, who held a charge on the lease, fixtures, fittings, etc., and a policy on the debtor's life. The deferred creditor was the debtor's wife. It was reported that the debtor commenced trading at Finchley Road in June 1927 when he purchased an existing business for £1,295. The debtor borrowed £125 from his wife and £875 from a friend, and the vendor agreed to allow the balance of £295 to be payable over a period. The lease had about seventeen years unexpired at a rental of £250 per annum, and a part was sublet at £110 a year. Proper books had been kept, and it appeared that during the year to June 1928 the turnover was £1,476, and there was a net loss of £376, after allowing for the drawings of £299. In the following year the turnover was £1,662, and there was a net loss of £94, before allowing for the drawings. The sales during the eight months to February last were £1,066. The debtor attributed his present position to ill-health with the attendant expenses. A resolution was passed confirming the deed of assignment already executed to Mr. A. Granville White, of Messrs. Francis Nicholls, White & Co., 14 Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C., and a committee of three of the creditors was also appointed.

The Photographic Fair

Apart from first-hand acquaintance with the latest developments in connection with photography, among the advantages to be derived from a visit to an exhibition of this nature is a comparative study of the various classes of apparatus, materials and processes.

SINCE the last Photographic Fair was held three years ago there have been many improvements in materials and processes used in photography. Several of these are to be seen at the exhibition which opened at the New Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London, S.W., on May 12; in fact, this year's Fair, with its fifty-five stands and demonstration theatres, is probably the most representative of the industry that has ever been organised. The following paragraphs summarise our impressions of the stands likely to be of particular interest to photographic chemists:—

AGFA, LTD., have one of the most comprehensive displays in the Fair, covering as it does cameras, films, plates, papers, chemicals and such accessories as dark-room clocks, tripods, developing tanks, and so forth. During the last few years the company have placed on the market a number of cameras for use by amateurs for still and ciné photography. In the former class are the Standard, Speedex, and box-form models, while in the latter are the Movex camera and the Movector projector. Another direction in which Messrs. Agfa have made progress in the last year or so is their well-known colour plates, the speed of which has been strikingly increased. Specimens of the transparencies, negatives on the new panchromatic emulsion and ciné pictures are being demonstrated.

AUTOMATIC & GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC CO., LTD., have what may be described as one of the leading novelties of the Fair, namely, the Twinspool roll-film. This comprises a spool of paper coated with the sensitive emulsion, and a metal container into which the film is wound after exposure. Among the advantages claimed for this arrangement are that fogging and twisting in the camera and risk of the exposed spool unrolling are obviated. The paper negatives are developed in the ordinary way, dried and glazed, then printed by reflected light, for which purpose the company supply a special projector. It is stated that the work is speedier than by the normal procedure and the results better.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. have given a prominent place to a giant working model of their Photographic Exposure Calculator, a seasonable reminder that the subject is of first importance. The remainder of the display is largely devoted to tabloid photographic chemicals, stains and toners. Frequent demonstrations are being given to show the enhanced effects obtained by suitable colouring of the print, and of the improvement which can often be made to an incorrectly exposed negative by treating it with intensifier or reducer, as may be necessary.

J. H. DALLMEYER, LTD., have devoted considerable space to ciné apparatus and lenses. There is besides a good display of reflex and folding cameras, a prominent position being given to the latest addition, the roll-film Snapshot model described in the *C. & D.*, April 26, p. 514.

ENSIGN, LTD., have a display which may be described as representative of photography, whether looked at from the point of view of the beginner, the dealer or the expert. There is an excellent exhibit of cameras, ranging from the simple Duo-Ensign to the All-Distance, Carbine and reflex series, and, finally, the 16 mm. Auto-kinecam, with its Silent Sixteen projector. There is also a host of accessories, such as films, albums, mounts, illuminants, and dark-room appliances. Photo-finishers will be greatly interested in the display of D. and P. apparatus, which includes tanks, drying machines, printers, numbering machines and enlargers; in fact, everything necessary for the mass production of prints from amateurs' negatives. Demonstrations of

ciné work are being given, and there is also one for colouring prints with transparent oil colours. The effects obtained by this simple means are most attractive.

R. F. HUNTER, LTD., have much of interest to the dealer and the amateur. Among the appliances for D. and P. work is a new drying cupboard and a printing machine, and there is also a new printing machine for film or glass negatives up to half-plate size. Then there is also the Phonix vertical enlarger, which is available in two models. Among the cameras is a fine range of Nagel instruments of the folding roll-film type, notably the Vollenda, which has a self-erecting front. Another camera of interest is the Rolleiflex roll-film reflex, an apparatus of unusual construction. Among other lines which Messrs. Hunter supply are Hauf plates and films, self-erecting screens for ciné projection and the Lios exposure meter.

ILFORD, LTD., are showing many specimens of prints and enlargements on Ilford bromide, Intona, Hyptona, and gaslight papers made from negatives on various Ilford plates and films. The Ilford film is still supplied for export under its original name, but for the home market Selo has, of course, taken its place. Other lines to which attention is drawn include the panchromatic roll films, Certinal developer, Desensitol and safelights. There is also at the stand a display of transparencies by the Finlay colour process, for which Messrs. Ilford supply the panchromatic and the positive plates. The transparencies displayed are exceptionally good and the parallax trouble, which was somewhat of a drawback formerly, has now been overcome.

THOMAS ILLINGWORTH & Co., LTD., call attention to the fine quality of the prints obtainable on their bromide gaslight (Slogas) and self-toning (Enitone) papers. Selo roll film is also given a prominent place, while in a "theatre" behind the stand is shown a cinematograph film of the manufacturing processes carried out at their Park Royal factory.

JOHNSON & SONS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, LTD., are one of the best known British makers of photographic chemicals, and they have arranged an attractive display of such products as amidol, metol, glycin, colodions, together with their specialities. Among the last-named must be included Azol, flashlight powder, glazing solution and tank developers (Endura, Standard and Speedy). With this range of developers it is possible to meet the requirements of every photo-finisher, whether his output is large or small.

KODAK, LTD., is another exhibit which is all-embracing. Models of most, if not all, of their cameras for still and ciné photography are shown, and there are frequent demonstrations of moving pictures in black and white and colour. From the D. and P. point of view the exhibit is of great interest, as visitors may see the new Kodak B printer, rotary washing and glazing machines, and the Velox dryer. Clerical and control systems involved in this class of work are also available for investigation.

KOSMOS PHOTOGRAPHICS, LTD., illustrate by means of prints the results obtainable on their Vitegas, Kosmos bromide and Novex papers. Visitors whose work consists in printing and enlarging from amateurs' negatives may see results on five different grades of contrast available in their glossy bromide paper, together with contact prints on Novex gaslight paper. In glossy Novex the photo-finisher has a choice of three grades of contrast, and the exhibit shows the results also on corresponding grades of the Kosmos glossy bromide paper, from which the trade printer may judge the considerable saving of time by the use of bromide paper instead of gaslight for amateurs' printing.

J. LANCASTER & SON, LTD., are specialists in enlargers, particularly those types for amateur use. The models displayed at the stand are suitable for almost any kind of illuminant and can be supplied either as a complete apparatus (i.e., with lens and bellows) or for use with the photographer's own camera. In these days the vertical enlargers are generally preferred, but judging by the selection on view it would appear that the horizontal type is far from being a back number. Among the sundries which the company supply are condensers, masking carriers, and similar accessories.

PEELING & VAN NECK, LTD., are showing a wide range of Voigtlander roll-film cameras and accessories. Several of these, notably the Bessa and the Tourist, have lately been described in detail in the *C. & D.* There is also a display of Satrap roll films and film packs, the new delayed-action Compur shutter, and such measuring instruments as the Heyde's telemeter and actinometer. In the realm of amateur cinematography there are the Ciné Nizo cameras and the Alcin and Alescope projectors.

O. SICHEL & Co. have on view various appliances for developing and printing work, notable among which is a glazing machine and a washing apparatus. The former is a great improvement over previous models, particularly as regards output. The automatic washer is on novel lines. The prints, in two baskets, are placed in a tank nearly full of water, and then by means of a small motor waves are created. Other D. and P. apparatus shown includes the Sickie vertical enlarger, a dry mounting press and trimming machines.

SELO, LTD., have arranged a display that cannot fail to draw attention to this new British film, which is also

shown on the individual stands of the companies concerned in its manufacture. In the company's theatre near by are exhibited specimens of the new Selo negative—positive 16 mm. safety film. This retails at the standard prices, and is processed in their factories at Warley.

An exhibit of considerable interest is that arranged by the Royal Photographic Society. Among the branches of photography there demonstrated are the manufacture of emulsions and coating of paper; there is a series of prints from the Permanent Collection, as well as other interesting objects from the Museum; faults in negatives and the effect of control in development are also illustrated, while arrangements have been made for the continuous showing of ciné films by the members of the R.P.S. cinematograph group.

THE AMATEUR CINEMATOPHAGERS' ASSOCIATION has organised an exhibit where a film is to be shown illustrating the processes carried out in the production of an amateur ciné play.

AMONG other stands of interest are those of DAVID ALLAN (metal ware); APEM, LTD. (plates and papers); BELL & HOWELL CO., LTD. (ciné apparatus); DREM PRODUCTS, LTD.; ELLIOTT & SONS, LTD. (Barnet plates and papers); GEM DRY PLATE CO., LTD.; GEVAERT, LTD. (films and papers); HARPER AUTOMATIC MACHINE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.; IMPERIAL DRY PLATE CO., LTD.; WILLIAM JOHNSON & SONS, LTD. (albums); SANDS, HUNTER & CO., LTD. (Etui camera and enlarging apparatus); THORNTON-PICKARD MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (cameras); V. K. ROTARY CO., LTD. (Grip-fix paste); WELLINGTON & WARD, LTD. (papers).

The Fair closes on May 17.

Association Meetings

Aberdeen.—A special meeting of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association was held on May 6 to present the prizes won by the evening students of the Pharmacy School. Mr. A. P. Wallace (president) introduced Mr. James Cruickshank, a member of the Aberdeenshire Education Authority and one of the governors of Robert Gordon's College, who had agreed to present the prizes. Mr. Cruickshank, in his remarks, recalled his early days as a night student at Gordon's, and compared the school then with the present-day school. He hoped the new hall and buildings would be ready for occupation in December. There were at present seventy day students and ninety in the evening classes. The governors were endeavouring to get recognition of the course with London University for the B.Pharm. degree and ultimately recognition by Aberdeen. Dr. Bryant (head of the School of Pharmacy) expressed himself as rather disappointed with the results of the examination. The questions, although put in unusual forms, were there to test their knowledge, keenness and observation. Votes of thanks were given to Mr. Cruickshank, to the Association for prizes, to Dr. Tocher, Dr. Bryant and Mr. Rattray for assistance in the examination, and to the chairman. After tea the members had a lengthy meeting. Cutting of photographic prices, early closing during summer months, and the summer outing were among the subjects discussed. The resignation of Dr. Bryant as a member was accepted with regret. The prize-winners were:—Chemistry, Stage 1 (1) G. Ian Robson, (2) Alex. D. Thomson; Stage 2 (1) Donald Morrison; Stage 3 (1) C. M. S. McHardy, (2) J. P. West; Stage 4 (1) G. A. Reid. Physics, Stage 1 (1) John Mair, (2) Alex. Glennie; Stage 2 (1) Donald Morrison, (2) A. Simpson. Botany, Stage 3 (1) Peter Gillespie, (2) F. G. Ross and J. P. West, equal; Stage 4, H. D. Collins.

Reigate.—A combined meeting of the Reigate, Redhill and District Pharmacists' Association and Branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union was held recently, Mr. F. Barlow in the chair. The guest of the evening was Mr. H. H. Marshall (vice-chairman of the R.P.U.).

After supper Mr. Marshall gave an interesting address on current pharmaceutical topics, which was well received.

Sheffield.—At a meeting of the Sheffield Association of Junior Chemists, held on April 25, Mr. F. Hindle was voted to the chair. The following were appointed to serve on a committee, which will include the president and secretary of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society as well as the secretary of the Sheffield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the function of which will be to deal with matters affecting the three organisations: Miss Roebuck, Mr. Staveley and Mr. Day.

Wallasey.—The annual meeting of the Wallasey Pharmacists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on April 29, Mr. H. Siddall (president) in the chair. The annual report and the financial statement were adopted. The treasurer's report showed a credit balance of £5. The president thanked the officers and members for their support during the past year, and said he had enjoyed being in the chair. The following officers were elected for the coming year:—*President*, Mr. J. Valentine; *Vice-President*, Mr. A. Colbeck; *Treasurer*, Mr. H. A. Williams; *Secretary*, Mr. H. C. Tristram; *Auditors*, Messrs. J. G. Duncan and J. B. Williamson; *Committee*, Messrs. E. S. Gregson, F. A. Harding, O. Marsh and J. Wood. Mr. H. S. Peirson proposed a vote of thanks to the officers and committee for their work during the past year. The secretary made a statement regarding the present position of the closing order, and a line of action was decided upon. The meeting closed with a general discussion on pharmaceutical affairs.

West Kent.—The annual meeting of the West Kent Pharmacists' Association was held on May 6. Mr. E. G. Price (Orpington), the retiring president, was heartily thanked for his services during the past session. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—*President*, Mr. Sidney Shillcock; *Vice-President*, Mr. C. R. Stanyon; *Treasurer*, Mr. C. G. Pinchen; *Joint Secretaries*, Messrs. Pring and Davenport.

Council Election Meeting

THERE was a small attendance of members of the East Metropolitan Branch at a meeting held on May 8, in the Church Institute, Stratford, London, E., for the purpose of hearing addresses from candidates for the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Hodgson, who presided, read apologies for absence from Messrs. Hardy, Jack, Keall, Neathercoat and Sargeant.

Mrs. FREKE said her hearers might regard her policy as rather hackneyed, but there were quite a number of matters on which all interested in pharmacy were bound to be in agreement. Most of the candidates were advocating ideas much on the same lines, but she had noticed one or two appeared to have forgotten or ignored the fact that the Council had nothing to do with National Health Insurance. Those who knew anything about the work of the Council knew that the main thing was the protection of the interests of the whole body of pharmacists. They had always wanted all registered persons to be members of the Society, for that would mean an enormous accession of strength. Perhaps the main reason why the British Medical Association had so much greater powers than the Pharmaceutical Society was because they did not allow doctors to say they would not be members. She had been on the Council a little more than four years, and during that time had served on seven committees, among them being the Benevolent Fund Committee. On one occasion a president told her she was hard-hearted, but she did not think that a fund to which thrifty people contributed with the idea of helping others should be exploited. She had taken a good deal of interest in the welfare of the orphans supported by the Society. The main work of the Council was done on the committees. It was interesting to know that every month about 1,000 visits were paid by the Society's inspectors, and there were many prosecutions for various offences. These had a salutary effect on unregistered proprietors of drug stores.

Referring to the report of the Departmental Committee, Mrs. Freke expressed the view that the inquiry had not been instituted in the interests of chemists. The three pharmaceutical members of the Committee must have had a very tough job. She did not think the report would become law, but the three had agreed that there was a lot of good in the proposed Bill.

Mr. DEACON began with a tribute to the present members of the Council. Outlining his own claims, he pointed out that having had actual experience in the retail trade he could approach any subject from the retailer's point of view. He believed that the position of the pharmacist called for greater national recognition from the standpoint of status, and he was also of opinion that all qualified chemists should be compelled to be members of the Pharmaceutical Society. Doctors always stood by each other, and because they were such a united body their point of view had great weight. One of the aims of the Society should be to see that the distribution of poisons was in the hands of pharmacists. With regard to the title "chemist," he pointed out that it had become a household word. It was a most valuable asset, and one that should be fought for. Another matter on which he felt strongly was that the Society should have the finest headquarters possible, for its main buildings should represent the strength and solidity of its organisation. Although he admitted he did not know the present machinery for dealing with such matters, he was all in favour of greater publicity concerning the actual work of the Council, for by that means greater interest would be stimulated among the general body of chemists.

Touching on the proposed Pharmacy Bill, Mr. Deacon said the great point was that it would not be easy to get it obliterated. There was a lot in the Bill that pharmacists did not like, but they should pull together and try to get the best Bill possible. He was convinced that much could be done by close contact with members of Parliament. If elected, he would do all he

could to help to raise the status of the pharmacist, who had a very important place in the national life.

Mr. MCNEAL emphasised the need for a firm stand on the question of the title "chemist." He had noticed years ago a tendency to drop the word and substitute "pharmacist," a title he did not like at all. Chemists on the Departmental Committee should have fought for their title to the last ditch. With regard to the sale of poisons and poisonous substances, he suggested that it should be made illegal to sell disinfectants which did not come up to a certain standard of strength. People who wanted drugs should be compelled to go to a chemist. The Bill might work all right, but he did not think it would. He believed that the dispensing and selling of drugs should be rigidly restricted to the chemist, as being articles to deal with which they had qualified. In his opinion branches should have placed before them questions that were going to come before the Council, and should let the latter know their views. If once a month certain queries were sent out to branches for discussion, there would be some guidance for the Council to act upon.

With regard to the body to be set up under the Departmental Committee's report, he said if the Government had wanted chemists to have a bigger say they would have provided for a bigger representation. He agreed that every man on the register should be a member of the Society. With reference to the three pharmaceutical members of the Departmental Committee, he thought they had indicated what each of them honestly believed. Whatever might be said about National Health Insurance, it had killed chemists from a dispensing point of view. One day, he believed, doctors would have a national service with everything in their own grasp. Whatever might be said to the contrary, his view was that doctors were not friends of the chemist, and this made it all the more necessary that the practice of pharmacy should be restricted to chemists.

After a number of questions had been asked and answered, the candidates were cordially thanked on the proposition of Mr. Cooper, seconded by Mr. Reed.

Sporting Events

THE first meeting of the Northumberland and Durham Chemists' Golf Association took place in very fine weather on April 30 at the Gosforth Course, Newcastle. Eighteen players took out cards in a bogey competition for eighteen golf balls, kindly given by Mr. Paisley and Mr. Such, representatives of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. Prizes went to Northumberland players, namely:—1st, T. Lamb, Forrest Hall, 1 up, 10 balls; 2nd, A. L. Joy, Whitley Bay, all square, 5 balls; 3rd, T. S. Stonier, North Shields, 3 down, 3 balls.

THE London Chemists' Golfing Society held their first competition at the West Essex Golf Club on April 24. The Sanger Cup was won by Dr. Burton Yule, and the Hill Cup by Mr. G. F. Deeth. As this is the third occasion upon which Mr. Deeth has won this cup it becomes his property outright. There is a certain sentiment attached to this cup, as it was the first trophy presented to the Society; therefore it is pleasing to know that one of the earliest members of the Society has won it. The following were the leading scores:—*Medal*: Dr. B. Yule, 80—1=79; C. Maile, 97—16=81; J. Deas, 97—15=82; P. O. Royle, 98—14=84; R. McRae, 100—16=84; C. A. Macdonald, 90—5=85; H. B. Walker, 103—18=85; W. E. Swanston, 106—18=88; R. Collings, 110—18=92. *Bogey*: G. F. Deeth, 1 down; B. Yule, 4 down; J. Deas, 6 down; P. O. Royle, 7 down; C. Maile, 8 down.—The London Chemists' Golfing Society held a competition at Old Ford Manor Golf Club on Thursday, May 8, for the prize presented by the Vinolia Company. The winner was Mr. R. G. Pickles, Church End, Finchley, N. The next competition takes place at Farnham Golf Club on Sunday, May 18, when the prize will be presented by Messrs. D & W. Gibbs, Ltd.

Trade Notes

ROBERT ADDIS & SON, Hertford, are presenting an attractive showcase with certain orders for their tooth-brushes.

INSEC-A-TUS is the name of a colourless liquid insecticide advertised in this issue by Ess & Ess Works, 35 Oakley Street, London, S.E.1.

HOWARDS ASPIRIN TABLETS.—Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, announce a window-show scheme with bonus terms in connection with their aspirin tablets.

THE BEHRING VENULE, an automatic aspirating syringe for the collection of blood and other body fluids for pathological investigation, is obtainable from Bayer Products, Ltd., 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.3.

W. J. RENDELL, LTD., 15 Chadwell Street, London, E.C.1, are now enclosing in every box of their pessaries a printed slip denying a rumour (which has reached them at intervals from various quarters) of the inclusion of one inert pessary in a box.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES.—Brittain, Patterson & Co., 10 Manchester Avenue, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.1, are the distributors in this country for Rotbart safety razor blades. It is understood that the blades are to be nationally advertised. Chemists who are desirous of trying them, should write for samples and particulars of the bonus offer.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, have brought out a handy little up-to-date camera called the Elco. This apparatus retails at a popular price, and is designed to fill a holiday taste at a holiday price. It is also specially constructed to be entirely sandproof in view of the fact that beach photography is so much in vogue to-day.

A LYSOL SHOWCARD.—Lysol, Ltd., Raynes Park, London, S.W.20, illustrate in the advertisement pages of this issue a showcard (10½ in. by 10¾ in.) of an unusual nature, since it has been designed to encourage the chemist to give as much publicity as possible, in his own interests and for the protection of his customers, to the fact that he alone is entitled to sell genuine lysol.

EYE SHADES.—Solport Brothers, Ltd., 184-192 Goswell Road, London, E.C.1, are offering a series of Portia eye shades for reading and sports which have decided advantages over those generally obtainable. The Portia shades are made of a green non-flam transparent material in styles ranging from one which can be carried in the pocket or handbag to one with a capnet attached. The shades are extremely comfortable to wear and inexpensive.

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1, are supplying carotené in the form of pellets each containing 2 mgm. of the crystalline substance. The relation of vitamin A to carotene was the subject of a note in the *C. & D.*, March 29, p. 389.—Among the publications recently issued by the company is one dealing with Elixir Valibrom and Elixir Valibrom Co. B.D.H., and one on the use of Bisoxyl in the treatment of syphilis. The elixirs are sedative preparations containing chloralmid, bromide and an odourless extract of valerian, with a small quantity of morphine (not sufficient for the D.D.A.) in the case of the compound.

THE KUTE RUPTURE APPLIANCE.—William Alfred Jones, Ltd., West India House, Maryland Street, Liverpool, are the agents for the Kute rupture appliance, a form of truss which offers definite advantages over those usually supplied for hernia. The new appliance consists of a rubber pad and an elastic belt, it is quickly and easily fitted, there being a sufficient range of adjustment for any person of normal proportions. The same appliance, of which there are two types—inguinal and scrotal—is suitable for left or right, while for a double rupture it is necessary to fit two of them. It is stated that the Kute gives real comfort, goes where it is wanted and stays there.

Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1930, p. 341.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," April 16, 1930.)

- "CUROMENT"; for ointments (3). By W. H. Smith & Son, Ltd., Strand House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2. 511,025. (Associated.)
- "OLEOCAL"; "CALCOLEOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Laboratoires des Produits Scientia, 21 Rue Chapal, Paris, France. 511,071/072.
- "GLOBUS"; for toilet paper (39). By J. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Victoria Road, Holloway, London, N.7. 509,915. (Associated.)
- "ROBIN HOOD"; for goods (47); and for perfumery, etc. (48). By C. H. Parsons & Brother, Ltd., 9 Whitehall Road, Leeds, Yorkshire. 509,996/997. (Associated.)
- "EMESOL"; for toilet articles (48). By Montgomerie, Stobo & Co., Ltd., 52-72 Rogart Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow, S.E. 509,798.
- "ROLLISTIC"; for goods (50). By Rolls Razor, Ltd., 255 to 289 Cricklewood Broadway, London, N.W.2. 510,312.
- "AUTOKIPS"; for photographic apparatus (8). By H. Klapprodt, 62 Bürgerweide, Hamburg, Germany. 508,357.
- "HYPERNIK"; for scientific instruments, etc. (8). By Lissen, Ltd., Lissenium Works, Worpel Road, Isleworth, Middlesex. 510,462.
- "RAYDOL"; for dental preparation (48). By Ernest Gray & Co., Ltd., Heath Field Works, School Road, East Molesey, Surrey. 509,919.
- "THE CUBICLE"; for hair combs (50). By R. Hovenden & Sons, Ltd., 29, 30, 31, 32 & 33 Berners Street, London, W.1. 510,654.

APPLICATION AMENDMENT

after advertisement in "The Trade Marks Journal," March 5, 1930.

- "SNOWDENT"; for tooth pastes, powders and dental creams (48). By Montgomerie, Stobo & Co., Ltd., 52-72 Rogart Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow, S.E. 509,122.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," April 23, 1930.)

- "SELO"; for photographic chemicals, etc. (1) and for photographic paper (39). By Selo, Ltd., Woodman Road, Warley, Brentwood, Essex. 509,756/758. (Associated.)
- "MATURA" in triangular design; for medicated "licks" and foods for animals (2). By M. W. Rollinson, Westminster Bank Chambers, Carlton Road, Nottingham. B508,344.
- "BOUISOL"; for agricultural chemicals, etc. (2). By Einstein's Electro Chemical Process, Ltd., 38, Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. 511,257.
- "HERBRAT"; for vermin destroying preparations (2). By R. Kirkness, 59 Upper Dane Road, Margate. 511,269.
- "DOLPHIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Strode Cosh & Penfold, Lower Union Street, Bristol. 510,788.
- "AKRONE"; for optical instruments, etc. (8). By United Kingdom Optical Co., Ltd., Bittacy Hill, Mill Hill, London, N.W.7. 509,891. (Associated.)
- "BIPLEX"; "GABYLETTE"; "PAULUS"; for safety razor blades (12). By G. M. Assael, Ltd., 6, Jewry Street, London, E.C.3. 511,448/449/450.
- "B D C" on hexagonal device ("B D C" disclaimed); for food-colouring matters (42) and for goods (47). By British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., Hexagon House, Blackley, Manchester. 511,144/146. (Associated.)
- "VITTEL" on label devices including words "SOURCE HEPAR" and "GRANDE SOURCE" respectively; ("Vittel" disclaimed); for a natural mineral water (44). By Société Générale des Eaux Minérales de Vittel, Vittel, Vosges, France. 510,034/035. (Associated.)
- "POMONA" with silhouette kneeling figure of girl holding basket of fruit; for soap (47) and for perfumery, etc. (48). By Pomona Soap Co., Ltd., 5 Hereford Street, Salford. 510,551/552. (Associated.)
- Circular silhouette landscape pictures; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Société Les Parfums Gueneaux, 40 bis Avenue de la Marne, Asnières (Seine), France. 510,073/074.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

OAKLEY.—At a nursing home, on May 6, Grace Mildred, wife of Arthur H. Oakley, M.P.S., 103 Newgate Street, London, E.C.1, of a daughter.

PARRY-JONES.—On May 7, the wife of W. H. Parry-Jones, chemist and druggist, St. Clears, Carmarthen, of a son.

THOMAS.—At a nursing home, on May 9, the wife of H. W. Thomas, chemist and druggist, 16 Arnhall Place, Mossbank, Glasgow, S.W.2, of a daughter.

WOOD.—On May 5, the wife of Victor W. Wood, M.P.S., 7 Don Avenue, Sheffield, of a daughter.

Marriages

HOLDCROFT—SHIPMAN.—At Christ Church, North Finchley, London, N., on April 19, W. Lovatt Holdcroft, chemist and druggist, to Cecily Shipman.

Golden Wedding

GLASS—FADDEN.—At Carstairs Junction, on May 6, 1880, William Stephen Glass, Ph.C., Fricockheim, to Janet Fadden. Present address: 13 Morningside Park, Edinburgh.

Deaths

ATTREE.—At Brentwood, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea, on May 9, Mr. William Austin Attree, chemist and druggist, formerly in charge of the Guardians' Dispensary. Mr. Attree qualified in 1878.

DE GREEFF.—At his residence, Elm Bank, Widmore, Bickley, Kent, on May 11, Mr. Robert William de Greeff, founder of R. W. Greeff & Co., Ltd., chemical merchants, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4, aged seventy-seven.

FERENS.—At Holderness House, Hull, on May 9, Mr. Thomas Robinson Ferens, P.C., LL.D., J.P., aged eighty-three. Mr. Ferens was managing director of Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., and although unable to be present at the recent annual meeting of the company sent a written speech. He was a munificent benefactor to Hull, a division of which city he represented in Parliament for twelve years. It may be remembered that he contributed no less than £250,000 towards the founding of the new University at Hull.

GOODMAN.—At Birmingham, on May 9, Mr. Maurice Goodman, M.P.S., 162 Aston Road, aged forty-four.

HIBBERD.—At Launceston, on April 27, Mr. Alfred Martin Hibberd, chemist and druggist. Mr. Hibberd qualified in 1911.

STEVENS.—On May 10, after two months' illness, Mr. Arthur Stevens, chemist and druggist, High Street, Ledbury, aged sixty-seven. Last September Mr. Stevens was involved in a motor-cycle accident, and he had never really recovered from the effects. He occupied the same shop for over thirty years. Mr. Stevens, who was unmarried, was secretary of the Ledbury Reading Room and Library. He is survived by three brothers and two sisters.

SCROGGIE.—At 2 East Newington Place, Edinburgh, on May 11, Mr. John Henderson Scroggie, J.P., chemist and druggist. Mr. Scroggie, who qualified in 1891, carried on business at Lauder for a long period. He served for several years on the Town Council, became a Bailee, and in 1923 was appointed a borough magistrate.

Personalities

MR. THOMAS SWALES, druggists' sundryman, Leeds, has been re-elected vicar's warden of St. Chad's Church, Far Headingley.

MR. FRANCIS PHILLIPS, chemist and druggist, Haverfordwest, who has recently been operated on for appendicitis, is as well as can be expected.

MR. G. P. C. VALLANCE, director of A. C. Vallance, Ltd., Mansfield, has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Wholesale Photo Finishers' Association.

It is announced that Mr. E. W. Morris, house governor of the London Hospital since 1903 and formerly on the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists, will retire from office in July.

THE "Birmingham Mail" of April 10 announces the arrival in England, on a visit, of the Most Rev. A. W. Averill, D.D., Archbishop of New Zealand, who is a son of the late Mr. H. A. Averill, Ph.C., Stafford.

MR. THOMAS MARNs, member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, has recently returned from a business trip to Belgium and Holland. He made both the outward and homeward journeys by air route, flying from Croydon to Brussels, and returning from Rotterdam to Croydon.

MR. VIVIAN C. HEWLETT, Ph.C., F.C.S., chairman of C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.2, sailed for Montreal by the s.s. "Albertic" last week on a business tour of Canada and the United States. Mr. Hewlett may be addressed during the next few weeks c/o The Manager, Bank of Montreal, St. James' Street, Montreal.

IN our issue of May 15, 1880, just fifty years ago, the winner of the first prize in the "Corner for Students" competition was Mr. Robert Wright, and the winner of the second prize was Mr. (now Dr.) David Hooper. Both these distinguished pharmacists are still working in their respective fields of research.

MR. A. C. VALLANCE, Ph.C., managing director of A. C. Vallance, Ltd., manufacturing chemists and photographic specialists, Mansfield, has been appointed chairman of the Science Advisory Committee of the County Technical College. Mr. Vallance also has been elected a member of the council of the Mansfield Chamber of Commerce.

At the investiture of officers of United Grand Lodge of England, which took place on April 23, Mr. J. A. Kenningham (organising secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association) was invested as Grand Standard Bearer. Mr. Kenningham was initiated in 1907 in the Royal Albert Hall Lodge, passed its chair, and later became its secretary, which office he still holds. He is a founder of two Lodges, the Whitgift (his old School Lodge) and the Croham Hurst Lodge, a member of the Holborn Borough Council Lodge, and Past Master of each. Several years ago he received Provincial Rank, being appointed Past Provincial Senior Grand Deacon of Surrey. In 1924 he received London Rank. He is also an enthusiastic Royal Arch Mason, being a founder of the Whitgift Chapter, of which he is a P.Z., as well as being P.Z. of the Mozart Chapter.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

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B/145. Dr. Johnson's massage vibrator	E/145. Toxicol tablets
B/125. Lamplough's saline (present address)	B/145. Universal disinfectant
E/145. Rangoona ointment	D/85. Venus of Bath lemon cream
W/105. Slimmer elastic hosiery	

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Your New Address

will take some getting accustomed to, particularly the changed number, since "No. 42" has been familiar to everyone now engaged in the practice of pharmacy as THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST headquarters ever since they have been so engaged. Meanwhile the good wishes of all your readers will follow you to No. 28, accompanied by the confident expectation that they will be favoured with as good service from there as from the older address. Better they cannot possibly obtain, because the C. & D. has always given the best that could be provided.

Your Very Numerous Friends

in every part of the globe will be gratified to have the picture, given in last week's issue, of the new home in Essex Street. The name of this street brings to a focus the history of one of the most famous sites in London. Situated at the east end of the Strand—the connecting link between the City and Westminster (which includes Whitehall and the seat of sovereignty)—Essex Street was immediately contiguous to the City wall and impinged upon the estates of the Temple within the domains administered by the City authorities. Its name had its origin in Essex House, the home of the family of Devereux, Earls of Essex, of whom the best known was the ill-fated second Earl, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth. The south side of the Strand going west from this point is a succession of names representing many of the oldest and noblest names in the aristocracy of England—among them are Arundel, Norfolk, Surrey, Somerset, Salisbury, Cecil, Beaufort, Buckingham, Villiers, York and Northumberland. In this strip of territory there are, I believe, only two localities bearing names having an origin subsequent to the seventeenth century; these are Wellington Street and the area comprised in the Adelphi. The plot of ground on which your new premises are built has a record clearly traceable for six hundred years. In the thirteenth century it belonged to the Knights Templars, whose buildings were, however, confined to the safe precincts inside the City walls; the land they owned outside the walls, the plot in question, was a field with a mill worked by a stream running into the Thames at this point—from which it is surmised we derive Milford Lane. This land (the Outer Temple, as it was called) was leased by the Templars at the beginning of the next century to Walter Stapledon, who became Bishop of Exeter in 1308. Apparently he had sufficient confidence in the protection of his sacred office to take the risk of being a pioneer in the way of dwelling beyond the security of the City boundary; he therefore built himself on this land "a very fair house," which was afterwards the Essex House of history.

Exeter House,

as it was then called, remained in the possession of the See of Exeter until the Reformation; after that time it passed successively into the hands of Lord Paget, the Duke of Norfolk, Dudley, Earl of Leicester, by whom it was bequeathed to his stepson, Robert Devereux, second Earl of Essex. The building was accordingly known first as Exeter House, then Paget Place, Norfolk House, Leicester House, and finally Essex House. In Aggas's map of 1560 it appears as Paget Place, and covers an area at least equal to that of Somerset House. The palace is seen contiguous to the Strand, and the gardens extend to the river bank, where are the Essex stairs, known to succeeding generations. Pepys tells us that he was twice in Essex House, once when he was a boy of fourteen and again in 1668; he describes it as "large but ugly." Until after

the Restoration it was occupied by people of rank; in its later days it was subdivided and let for various purposes. For some time the Cottonian library was housed there. In 1774 it was taken down. After the days of the Earls of Essex the neighbourhood has known peace and tranquillity: the previous years were a continuation of bloodshed and intrigue. Stapledon was beheaded by the mob; Lord Paget was accused of trying to assassinate the Earl of Northumberland; the Duke of Norfolk's machinations brought him to the scaffold; Leicester—well, he was the husband of Amy Robsart, and suspicions of the darkest hue attach to his character; and of the second and third Earls of Essex it suffices to mention the stormy career of the first of these and the fact that the second of them married the infamous woman who assisted in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. It was to Essex House that Elizabeth's Earl of Essex retired, and withstood a siege when he quarrelled with his mistress and suffered the cuff on the ear. When it was reported to the Queen that he was taking steps to make amends for his errors, she remarked that she "wished his actions might accord with his expressions; but," she added, "all is not gold that glitters, and if the furnace of affliction produce such effects I shall hereafter have a better opinion of my chemistry." An observation which reveals a shrewd student of our own science!

Voting Papers

for the Pharmaceutical Council election are now out, and the probability is that many of them will have been filled up and returned before the appearance of another issue of the C. & D. By the same post as the voting paper I received communications from several of the candidates, who had cleverly timed them to arrive simultaneously with the official document. Nevertheless, I was not tempted to vote hurriedly. Whilst indisposed to vote for the whole of the retiring seven candidates who have offered themselves for re-election, I felt that mischief might result if all of them are rejected. The point remained, therefore, as to which of the seven ought to be returned. It would, I think, be unfortunate if Mr. Neathercoat's services were not available when the draft Pharmacy and Poisons Bill is under consideration, and I should be sorry if prejudice based on inability to take the long view were to turn the scale in the case of any tried and worthy representative.

Many Criticisms

of the draft Bill are clearly based upon imperfect comprehension of what the wording of the measure involves. The language of parliamentary craftsmen is not so simply intelligible that anyone can decide without hesitation what particular clauses in draft Bills actually mean, and it must be remembered that there is always doubt concerning the interpretation of Acts of Parliament until cases thereunder have been decided in the High Courts. My impression is that the draft Pharmacy and Poisons Bill covers much more, and that in our favour, than some of the critics give its promoters credit for. Not so much as we should like, I freely admit, but is that sufficient reason for rejecting the measure as being entirely inadequate? As a result of the riddling of its provisions which is taking place in C. & D. editorial articles, and of other serious criticism, the Bill actually introduced into Parliament next autumn, or next session, may be a vast improvement upon the draft at which so many are busily engaged in throwing stones in the shape of pseudo-criticism and illogical comment. Let us, therefore, concentrate upon endeavours to effect improvement rather than remain content to damn much, if not all, of what the Departmental Committee has done.



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Editorial Articles

The Council's Evidence

THE publication of the evidence given on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council before the Departmental Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts, summarised in this issue, clears away many misconceptions. A tribute should be paid to the Council on the primary document put in, which sets forth lucidly the case for the Society. It serves to raise again the regret that all the evidence is not similarly available in order better to understand how it was that the Committee failed to appreciate the significance of the true function of pharmacy in relation to poisons and the public welfare, or what would perhaps be more suitably expressed as pharmaceutical service in the general scheme for the maintenance of national health. The document consists of the primary evidence, with a further section which is supplementary and given in response to a direct request. The supplementary evidence contains the germs of the draft Bill relating to poisons to which most of the pharmaceutical criticism is directed. After reading this portion it is significant to recall the statement of the president of the Pharmaceutical Society at the complimentary dinner given to him at Liverpool (*C. & D.*, March 29, p. 386). He is reported to have said: "He was not at the moment free to discuss the report. He wished, however, to say that neither he nor any other member of the Council were under any obligation in regard to the conclusions in the report, in regard to which they had taken no part, so that they were not compromised in any way." No one can sever the report from the conclusions obtained, and more conclusions were based largely on the Council's supplementary statement and placed in a draft Bill. "The Council," so the document reads, "adhered to its former attitude, but if the Committee finally decide that the present method should be changed, the Council suggest"—what does the Council suggest? The

following propositions were all accepted, and were embodied in the draft Bill:—

- (1) Creation of a Poisons Board under statute.
- (2) To act under a department of State.
- (3) Powers of Society to amend Poisons Schedules to be transferred to the Board.
- (4) Society to be strongly represented (no numbers mentioned).
- (5) Representation of medical profession and Government departments interested.
- (6) Making of regulations for keeping, dispensing, distributing and selling poisons transferred to the Board.
- (7) Control of Regulations under Sections 2 and 5 of Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, to be transferred to the Board.
- (8) Protection of professional titles and term "pharmacy."
- (9) Recovery of penalties by civil procedure.
- (10) Annual fee by all registered pharmacists (compulsory membership).
- (11) Removal from Register under conditions.

The following were not accepted:—

- (1) Joint secretaryship of the Society's secretary with the one appointed to the Poisons Board.
- (2) Joint meeting of Board and Council for certain purposes.
- (3) Dangerous drugs under Poisons Board control.

It should be clear that the Board's control of Poisons Schedules would come under the same Secretary of State. (Incidentally, we notice that the Parliamentary Committee of the Federation of Grocers' Associations of the United Kingdom has passed a resolution asking, it seems—though the passage is not too clearly worded—that the Federation be represented on any Poisons Board formed.) The items submitted by the Council but not accepted were scarcely reasonable if first principles were admitted. The inspection of shops with pharmacist inspectors controlled by the Board was not accepted in that form, but the Society is suggested as the authority to inspect shops and carry out the regulations of the Board by pharmacist inspectors. This was more than the Council asked. There were certain new but very small features, one of which evidently came from the evidence of Sir William Glyn-Jones, namely, abolition of general meeting for confirmation of by-laws. In addition, an annual fee payable to the Society for shops was provided in the draft Bill; it means a register of premises of authorised sellers of poisons, which brings in control of company shops. The limitation of the widow's clause was admittedly based on the Northern Ireland Act, as well as definitions for sale of poisons. It is clear that the Council is committed to such principles as are set out in its supplementary statement and accepted in the draft Bill. No verbal aberrations in drafting the various clauses can free it from this responsibility. The Departmental Committee was guided to its conclusions by that evidence, and, no matter what we think of how it was obtained, once it was in existence it was bound to stand. The substance of that supplementary evidence became the poisons section of the draft Bill. We venture to suggest the president and his councillors should admit that this Bill was based largely on their supplementary evidence; it will now remove from them the privilege of seeking to make it a more effective Bill by negotiations and amendment for the benefit of pharmacy. They should stand by the whole of their evidence, and strongly object to pharmacy

being split from poisons to the detriment of the former. The primary evidence is important in two ways—one, on account of the Council's conception of pharmacy, and the other as giving a clue to the final climb down in the supplementary evidence. The first few paragraphs are an exposition of the constitution and duties of the Pharmaceutical Society. Then come the sections dealing with orthodox pharmacy. The extraordinary thing is that the Departmental Committee had not the courage to accept the opening presented to them by Mr. Gamble at its first meeting. Critics may speak of "adulation of Mr. Gamble," but we venture to suggest that it was Mr. Gamble who showed statesmanship both in his first letter and in his final minority report. The Council made a gallant attempt to deal with pharmacy, and its statements are worthy of reading in detail. They include restriction of dispensing (11), dispensing in hospitals (12), and dispensing in drug stores (13); and (14) bears repeating in full:—

"The Council feel that in any amendment of the Pharmacy Acts recognition should be given to the fact that the restriction of the keeping of open shop for the dispensing of prescriptions to persons entitled to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist is of at least equal importance from the point of view of public safety as is the restriction of keeping open shop for the sale of poisons to those persons, and should be limited to the same extent."

That deserves to be underlined. In the paragraph dealing with the functions of the medical practitioner and the pharmacist, the statement is elaborated. The Council's suggestions on executors carrying on business and on misleading titles were accepted; and in subsequent paragraphs, where it dealt with poisons, the conclusions were largely accepted in the draft Bill, since no other course was open to the Committee but to accept the conclusions arrived at from sixty years' experience. We come back to the essential point: once again a Committee shirked its duty and forgot the public welfare, thought only of the easy thing "poisons," and left it for the true statesmen to rectify this error if possible. What greater stupidity can there be than suggest a draft Bill for endorsement by Parliament and say: "'Dispense' means the supplying of a poison on and in accordance with a prescription duly given by a duly qualified medical practitioner, a registered dentist, or a registered veterinary surgeon"? Did this Committee act fairly by the Council? In the primary evidence the Council was allowed to deal with the position of pharmacy and poisons, since the two are materially interwoven. The Council had never claimed as its duty to regulate the growing use of poisons on the large commercial scale, as the 1868 Act presented them with quite a limited class, "persons keeping open shop," and the 1908 Act clearly differentiated and freed from control certain poisons—which most of us deplored. Every pharmacist is aware of the stain of that compromise in 1908, but the draft Bill will only shift this onus on to a Secretary of State to make regulations and allow him a hundred authorities for carrying out his rules and regulations. The situation will be equally bad. Once the Council had stated its case on general questions it was promptly trapped. We find:—

"During the course of their oral examination it was intimated to the Society's witnesses that the Committee

might not see their way to accept the proposal that the Society should retain certain of its present powers connected with the scheduling and regulating of poisons. The witnesses were asked to submit a memorandum offering alternative suggestions for the exercise of certain of those powers . . ."

In other words, three years ago the Committee had a preconceived notion of taking away the "scheduling and regulation of poisons" from the Society. By such means this same Committee of inquiry induced the Society to submit its supplementary evidence. Is it too much to assume that the Council felt its suggestions on pharmacy would receive adequate consideration? Did not the Committee take what it wanted, and promptly forget what the Pharmaceutical Society was, save to be made the tool of the Poisons Board? In return for graciously surrendering scheduling and regulation of poisons, the Society is rewarded with compulsory membership, limitation of the widow's clause, and an annual fee from shops to enable them to pay the cost of administering the rules and regulations of a Poisons Board and Secretary of State. Thus are we asked to worship at the shrine of a statesmanship which makes pharmacy free from defining poisons but saddles it with the onus of carrying out unknown rules and regulations of a Secretary of State and forgets everything else likely to place pharmacy on a sound basis. Thus we record the progress of pharmacy while a Secretary of State manages by the side-issue of dispensing and storing of poisons to specify which conditions on institutional pharmacists shall carry out their job, and in return it gives them the privilege of paying an annual fee to the Pharmaceutical Society, but fails to give that same Society any particular interest in their welfare. And this is saving pharmacy! Somewhere, somehow, the Society's evidence missed fire. It is no help whatever to get a testimonial in a report; the Committee could not honestly refrain from giving one. It is no help whatever that this Committee of departmental nominees confessed its sympathy with pharmacy; but it is material that this draft Bill, if it is ever accepted in its present form, will take away from the Pharmaceutical Society whatever power it has at the present time in pressing forward the claim to secure the State's acceptance of pharmacy as a protected profession for the public welfare. Should the Society object to anything, the Secretary of State becomes all-powerful to make rules and regulations. The Council should stand by the simple statement of fact: the primary evidence and the supplementary evidence stand or fall together. The departmentalists have no right to take one without trying to stabilise the other. On the poisons side some amendments can be made; we urge the Council to reconstruct the section of the Bill termed "Pharmacy" in accordance with the pious expressions of the Committee in its report.

Madras Cinchona Production

THE Cinchona Department of Madras has been in existence for seventy years now, but as the Government of India intend to give effect to the recommendation of the Royal Agricultural Commission that the Department should be centralised, the Provincial Department may be absorbed in the Indian Department. The object of the

Department has throughout been to make India self-sufficing in the matter of quinine supply, and also if possible to reduce the price of quinine below the present controlled figure. Even if the reduction in prices below the present level were impossible, it would be no small gain if the requirements are satisfied at a price not higher than that of the imported drug. For over thirty years there has been in existence a system of distributing quinine through the agency of the post offices, and about 2,000 lb. of quinine are thus annually disposed of. A committee appointed by the Madras Government considered the question of reducing the issue price to stimulate demand, and it is recommended that the pice packet system should be abandoned altogether and in its place the system of selling "treatments" should be substituted. This latter system has been popular in Bengal for many years. By a "treatment" is meant a quantity of quinine in tablet form sufficient to allay an ordinary attack of malaria. In Madras the quantity of quinine required for a "treatment" has been calculated at 100 grains. The recommendation has been accepted by Government and will be given effect to from July 1 next. Under this scheme, it is intended to supply post offices with simple tubes containing twenty tablets of five grains each and to sell these at five annas per tube. This represents a considerable reduction in price compared with the present rate for pice packets, and it is hoped that the treatment system will prove popular. The cost of making suitable tubes and containers for "treatments" is relatively high, but if a Central Department is formed in India, it should be possible to institute a uniform treatment which can be issued even cheaper to the public. One of the main problems of maintaining the factory at an economic level of outturn is the supply of bark. The Madras plantations are mostly immature, and were all available bark harvested now, there is not a sufficiency to keep the factory working for more than two to three years. The Government of India have assisted the Madras factory during the past years with imported bark, and thus the production cost has been maintained at an economic figure. But the importation of bark has now ceased entirely, and it is therefore difficult to see how production can be kept down to a trading level. If centralisation is established in the very early future, a scheme of harvesting on the various State plantations in India can be arranged to keep both the Madras and Bengal factories working satisfactorily. But if it is decided that the Madras Cinchona Department is to remain a provincial concern, assistance from the Government of India is necessary, either by the produce of the Burma plantation or alternatively by permitting the Madras Government to import bark from Java for a few years, until the plantations of Madras come into full bearing. Until a plentiful supply of bark can be obtained, the working of the factory was restricted to the economic figure of output, viz., 22,000 lb. of quinine sulphate, 38 lb. quinine hydrochloride, and 16,000 lb. cinchona febrifuge and tablets.

CHEMISTS desiring to commence business in Swaziland must, under the provisions of a proclamation dated October 25, 1929, present a United Kingdom or South African certificate of qualification, and pay a registration fee of £2 10s.

SHELVED REPORTS.—In the course of a recent inquest, Dr. F. J. Waldo, coroner for the City of London and for Southwark, remarked that it seemed a pity that many reports on cases of accident during anaesthesia were apparently wasted, as the particulars were bound and put away in archives. Dr. Waldo added that of fifteen deaths under anaesthetics during the past year investigated by him, twelve were accelerated by the administration of ether.

Evidence of the Pharmaceutical Society

Given before the Departmental Committee

The following is the précis, slightly abridged, of the evidence submitted to the Departmental Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society. Before submitting the précis to the Committee, the Council discussed it in draft with representatives of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, the Drug Club, the Company Chemists' Association and the Guild of Public Pharmacists, who expressed themselves as being in agreement with the proposals. The Society's witnesses were Mr. Philip F. Rowsell (past-president), Mr. Hugh N. Linstead (secretary and registrar), and Mr. J. Rutherford Hill (resident secretary in Scotland). The original numbering of the paragraphs is retained; paragraphs 1-9 inclusive summarise various matters with which pharmacists are familiar. Paragraph 10, with which our abridgment commences, introduces the Council's suggestions. The Committee's view, as communicated to the Society's witnesses, was that Sections 11-17 inclusive, 21 and 22 went beyond the scope of the terms of reference.

DURING their many years' experience of the administration of the Pharmacy Acts and of the effect of the Acts upon the practice of pharmacy the Council of the Society have had opportunities of noting amendments and improvements which appear to be desirable in future legislation governing the practice of pharmacy and dealing in poisons. The following suggestions are based upon this long and detailed experience of the working of the present Acts, and are submitted on behalf of the Council of the Society in the belief that they represent the most satisfactory solution of the problems involved, having due regard to the safety and protection of the public and to the established rights of the Pharmaceutical Society and those engaged in the practice of pharmacy.

II. THE RESTRICTION OF DISPENSING.—It has been pointed out that if the training of the pharmacist is taken into consideration, his business or calling may be considered as extending beyond the keeping of open shop for the sale of poisons and to embrace among other things the compounding of physicians' prescriptions. A great part of his training is devoted to this work, and in practice it is a branch of the business of a chemist of much greater extent than the sale of poisons. In the Poisons and Pharmacy Act of 1908 it was evidently intended to make it clear that the business of a chemist and druggist was something wider than the "keeping of open shop for the retailing, dispensing or compounding of poisons" referred to in Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, since by Section 3 (1) a chemist and druggist is prohibited from carrying on "the business of a chemist and druggist" unless in every premises where such business is carried on it is under the supervision of a pharmacist. Section 3 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, defined the business of a chemist and druggist as "the keeping of open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners." There is a still fuller definition of the business of a chemist and druggist in the Apothecaries Act of 1815. Section 28 states that nothing in the Act shall affect "the trade or business of a chemist and druggist in the buying, preparing, compounding, dispensing and vending of drugs, medicines and medicinal compounds."

12. DISPENSING IN HOSPITALS.—The Pharmacy Act, 1868, and the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, restrict to persons lawfully carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist, among other matters the right to keep open shop for the compounding and dispensing of poisons. The dispensing of poisons otherwise than in an open shop is, however, not restricted, nor is there any restriction at all upon the dispensing of prescriptions which do not contain poison. The prin-

cipal places other than shops in which the dispensing of prescriptions is carried on are hospitals, and the authorities of these institutions are under no statutory obligation to see that the supply of medicines to patients shall be under the control of competent and trained persons. There are a number of cases on record of fatal results following mistakes made by unqualified dispensers, and this state of affairs could easily constitute a serious menace to the public health. There can be no doubt that this has only been avoided hitherto by the authorities recognising that they were under a moral obligation to furnish their patients with medicines supplied by persons qualified by training and examination in the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, with the result that at the present time practically every public hospital and similar institution of standing in Great Britain has a qualified pharmacist in charge of its dispensary and tacit recognition is thus given to the value of the qualification. The Society feels that the qualification of the dispenser should not be left to the discretion of the authorities of these institutions, but that it should be made a statutory requirement in Great Britain, as it is at the present time in Northern Ireland, that a person should not be appointed to the post of chief chemist or dispenser in any public hospital or similar institution unless he is a qualified pharmacist.

13. DISPENSING IN DRUG STORES.—The position of the dispensing of prescriptions not containing poisons is from the point of view of the public health more serious still. It has been indicated that there is no restriction at all upon the dispensing of such prescriptions, and this has resulted in the unqualified proprietors of "drug stores" dispensing them. The fact that these persons are prepared to do this work is particularly unsatisfactory from several points of view. They lack the training in scrupulous accuracy which the pharmacist possesses and the knowledge of chemistry and pharmacy which enables him to foresee and deal with chemical reactions which may in some cases be intended by the prescriber and in other cases be unintentional and avoidable by special methods of dispensing. They have not the necessary knowledge of doses which is essential to enable the dispenser to check unintentional errors in prescriptions, and which is an obligation placed upon the pharmacist in the preface to the British Pharmacopœia. There is also evidence that when prescriptions containing scheduled poisons are presented to them they may dispense them without putting in the poisonous ingredients which they are not legally entitled to sell. In many prescriptions such ingredients would probably be the active therapeutic agents. It has already been pointed

out that the principle of the restriction of dispensing to pharmacists has been admitted in the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, Section 24 (5) of which prohibits arrangements being made for the dispensing of National Health Insurance prescriptions with persons other than persons entitled to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist. This restriction itself furnishes an illustration of the need for some further limitation of those by whom prescriptions may be dispensed, since the Society has had reported to it from time to time unqualified persons who, rather than admit that they are not qualified to do so, dispense insurance prescriptions for their customers, although they are not able to obtain payment from the drug fund for these prescriptions. At present this cannot be prevented.

14. The Council feel that in any amendment of the Pharmacy Acts recognition should be given to the fact that the restriction of the keeping of open shop for the dispensing of prescriptions to persons entitled to carry on the business of chemists and druggists is of at least equal importance from the point of view of the public safety as is the restriction of keeping of open shop for the sale of poisons to those persons, and should be limited to the same extent.

15. THE FUNCTIONS OF THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONER AND THE PHARMACIST.—The position of hospital dispensing and of the dispensing in shops of prescriptions not containing poisons raises a third consideration. Section 3 of the Pharmacy Act, 1869, contemplates the supply of medicine by a physician to his patients, and the Council wish to offer the following observations upon the principle involved in that section. It may be said broadly that it is the function of the physician to prescribe, and of the pharmacist to dispense. Obviously it is not possible in practice to make this separation complete; there will be emergencies when it may be essential that the physician shall himself prepare and administer drugs; similarly, there are minor ailments and accidents where the particular knowledge and skill of a medical practitioner is not essential, and in treating which the pharmacist renders a useful service to the community. The extent to which a pharmacist may give medical advice is at the present moment regulated for practical purposes by the provisions of Section 20 of the Apothecaries Act, 1815, which prohibits under a penalty of £20 a person who is not a legally qualified medical practitioner from "acting or practising as an apothecary." This was defined by Cotton, L.J., in *Davies v. Makuna* (1885), 29 Ch. D.606, in the following words: "dispensing, mixing medicines, giving advice and attending the sick as medical adviser must be considered as acting as an apothecary." There is no such limitation of the extent to which a medical practitioner may supply medicine to his patients, although the principle is recognised and applied in the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, which prohibits a doctor from supplying medicines to his insured patients, except in emergencies or in country districts where a pharmacist is not available. At the present moment, while under the National Health Insurance Acts and under the Food and Drugs Acts the dispensing of prescriptions by pharmacists is subject to close regulation, there is no check upon the dispensing of medicines by a medical practitioner, and there is undoubtedly a tendency for medical practitioners to leave this work in the hands of assistants lacking adequate training and qualification.

16. It may be of interest in this connection to give an extract from the Report, dated May 12, 1920, of the Committee appointed by the Home Secretary to consider objections to the draft regulations issued under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, published as a White Paper (Cmd. 1307). Referring to the suggestion that medical practitioners should not be in a position to dispense their own prescriptions for dangerous drugs, the Report states:—"While we feel that in strict equity, as between the doctor and the pharmacist, there is much to be said for this proposal, which would certainly lend additional strength to the safeguards in the regulations, we feel that it raises a wide question of policy. We understand, in fact, that the Ministry of Health have already been approached by the Phar-

maceutical Society of Great Britain with a view to a Government inquiry into the general question, but are not prepared to take it up at the present time. In these circumstances we do not feel able to make any recommendations on the point."

17. The suggestion which the Society invites the Committee to consider is that similar restrictions to those of the National Health Insurance Act should require that except in emergencies and where no pharmacist is accessible it should be necessary for medical practitioners to write prescriptions which should subsequently be dispensed by pharmacists. In no other way can the Society foresee the establishment of an adequate and efficient dispensing service in this country.

18. While dealing with the question of "keeping open shop for the sale of poisons," the Council of the Society wish to offer the following observations upon the following matters to which their attention has been drawn during the course of their administration of the Pharmacy Acts.

19. EXECUTORS CARRYING ON A BUSINESS.—The conditions under which executors may carry on the business of a deceased pharmacist are contained in Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and in Section 3 (2) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, the principal condition being that each shop shall be carried on under the supervision of a qualified pharmacist. There is no provision as to the length of time during which the business may be so carried on, and the result of this has been that there are businesses which have been carried on under cover of these sections for many years after the decease of the original owner. Proceedings under Section 15 are extremely difficult in such cases as it is practically impossible so long as the shop remains open and the business has not been discontinued to say when a person ceased to act as an executor and when the estate has been wound up. It is, of course, open for executors to form a limited company or partnership and to carry on the business with a pharmacist registered as superintendent, but this entails expense, and there may frequently be circumstances where it is desirable that a widow, either for herself or for a young son, should be able, with proper safeguards, to carry on the business of her late husband. The Council wish to draw the attention of the Committee to the provisions of Section 19 (2) of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), which limits the duration of the executor's privilege to five years and gives the Council of the Northern Ireland Society discretionary power to grant permission for the continuance of the business afterwards.

20. THE USE OF MISLEADING TITLES DESCRIBING A PLACE OF BUSINESS.—The titles restricted by the Pharmacy Acts are personal titles, and although it was for many years considered that words descriptive of a place of business such as "pharmacy" were similarly restricted to registered pharmacists, it was held by Darling and Bucknill JJ., sitting in the Divisional Court on October 28, 1909 (*Pharmaceutical Society v. Mercer*), that an unqualified person describing his shop as "The Pharmacy" had not taken a name, title, or sign implying that he was registered. As a result of this decision the word "pharmacy" has come to be widely used by unqualified vendors of drugs and is undoubtedly misleading to the public. The principle of the prohibition of the use of titles describing a place of business and, by implication, the qualification of the occupier, has been admitted in the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925, Section 18 (2) of which makes it unlawful for any person "to use or display any words, letters, or titles in reference either to himself, to his business, or to his place of business calculated to mislead the public as to his qualifications to dispense drugs or poisons." A parallel position existed in dentistry prior to 1921, when the use of the words "dental surgery" by unqualified practitioners led to confusion and the misleading of the public. The Dentists Act, 1921, Section 1, prohibits an unregistered person from holding himself out, whether directly or by implication, as practising, or as being prepared to practise, dentistry. The Council wish, therefore, to suggest to the Committee the advisability of introducing into the pharmaceutical

legislation of this country some provision similar to that in the Pharmacy and Poisons Act of Northern Ireland.

21. It has already been pointed out that the business of a chemist and druggist extends beyond the sale of poisons, and when dealing with the question of the use of misleading titles, it should be emphasised that the Pharmacy Acts in their present form permit the carrying on of what is in effect a chemist's business by a person holding no qualifications whatsoever. As the law now stands, it is permissible for such a person to sell drugs and medicines, except the relatively small number that are scheduled poisons, to compound and dispense physicians' prescriptions, except those given for National Health Insurance purposes, and, in fact, within these limits to carry on the whole business of a chemist. Not only does this constitute a serious potential danger to the public, but it is a state of things which operates most unfairly upon the registered pharmacist, who has qualified himself by training and examination to perform certain services for the community, and who may reasonably expect in return some protection against the competition of persons who are not in a position by reason of lack of training and qualifications to render skilled service to the public.

22. SUPERINTENDENTS OF LIMITED COMPANIES.—There are two points concerning superintendents appointed under Section 3 (4) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, upon which the Council wish to comment. While a pharmacist is prohibited from acting as the superintendent of more than one limited company, firm or partnership at the same time, there is nothing to prevent the superintendent of a company from being in business on his own account. The Society have always regarded the superintendent of a company as being the person who is to be considered as responsible for the conduct of the business of the company so far as it relates to the business of a chemist and druggist, and they suggest that it would be in accordance with the spirit of the conditions under which companies are enabled to carry on a chemist's business if the superintendent were not permitted to be in business on his own account or to act as manager for another pharmacist. The second point which might usefully be remedied is that the superintendent should be required to exhibit his certificate of qualification in the premises which he personally manages. The requirement was probably omitted by an oversight from the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. . . .

24. SALES OF POISONS BY WHOLESALE.—The Council consider that one of the most important amendments necessary in the Pharmacy Acts is the introduction of a definition of what constitutes a sale by wholesale. Prior to 1923 the Society, and indeed the drug trade generally, had accepted the wording of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868: "the provisions of this Section, which are solely applicable to Poisons in the first part of the Schedule to this Act, or which require that the Label shall contain the Name and Address of the Seller, shall not apply . . . to Sales by Wholesale to retail Dealers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing," as having the same practical effect as the words in Section 16: "nothing hereinbefore contained shall extend to or interfere with . . . the Business of wholesale Dealers in supplying Poisons in the ordinary course of wholesale Dealing." This view appears to have been generally accepted and acted upon until the introduction of the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act in 1923. The Home Office then reviewed the conditions under which dangerous drugs, being Part 1 poisons, could be obtained by doctors, dentists, and veterinary surgeons, and insisted upon a strict interpretation of the words of Section 17, namely, that the entry and signature in the poison-book were obligatory except when poisons were supplied to retail dealers. The Society pointed out at the time that the effect of this interpretation would be to make a very large number of what were *bona-fide* wholesale transactions (e.g., the supply of poisons to research laboratories and teaching institutions) subject to the restrictions applicable to retail sales, and they pressed for the introduction of a clause defining a wholesale sale.

This clause was not accepted by the authorities, with the result that at the present moment wholesale houses supplying Part 1 poisons find themselves in a very difficult position. The clause suggested by the Society was adopted, with one modification, in the Pharmacy and Poisons (Northern Ireland) Act, 1925, Section 16 (3), and the Council suggest that the wording of that section should be included in any amending Pharmacy Act for this country, with the possible addition of "an institution for teaching or research" as a place to which wholesale sales could be made. [The section is quoted.]

25. The conditions under which poisons are compounded in wholesale laboratories may perhaps be usefully considered by the Committee. There are at present no restrictions upon the conditions under which preparations containing poisons may be compounded by wholesalers, and there is nothing to prevent this work being entrusted to persons who have no training or experience. As in the case of hospitals, wholesale houses have in the majority of cases realised their obligations and employed pharmacists to supervise their dealings in poisons, but there is no statutory requirement that this should be done. When the detailed restrictions which are imposed upon the retailing, dispensing, and compounding of poisons in retail shops are considered there appears to be every reason for some extension of the principle that the compounding of poisons should be carried out under the direct supervision of a person specially trained and examined, and the suggestion which the Council of the Society invite the Committee to consider is that persons, firms, and corporate bodies dealing in poisons by wholesale should undertake that the compounding of medicinal preparations containing them should be by or under the direct supervision of a qualified pharmacist. This might most easily be secured by requiring that such persons should have registered with the Society a qualified pharmacist whose duty it would be to control such compounding.

26. POISONS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.—The principle upon which the sections of the Pharmacy Act of 1868 dealing with sales of poisons are based is clearly that the distribution of dangerous substances to the public should be in the hands of persons with a knowledge of their properties and persons whose education would be a guarantee that sales would not be made indiscriminately. It is to be regretted that this principle was departed from in the Poisons and Pharmacy Act of 1908. By Section 2 of that Act, provision is made for the licensing of any trader, without regard to his knowledge of the nature of poisons, to sell certain poisonous substances for use in agriculture and horticulture. By Section 5, a certain number of dangerous poisons may be sold by any person, without even the precaution of licensing, provided certain labelling requirements are complied with and provided that the substances, when liquid, are supplied in bottles distinguishable by touch. So far as the first group of substances is concerned, the section provides that the licensing authority shall, before granting a licence, "take into consideration whether, in the neighbourhood where the applicant carries on or intends to carry on business, the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the purchase of such poisonous substances are satisfied"—Section 2 (2). The intention of this subsection has, in the experience of the Society, been very generally ignored by licensing authorities, with the result that licences have been granted freely, and the number of channels through which these dangerous poisons are readily obtainable by the public has been increased considerably beyond what is necessary. An important matter in the detection of crime is that the police shall be able to visit rapidly possible sources of supply; with the multiplication of the number of vendors this becomes a matter of considerable difficulty. The Council suggest that the conditions under which these licences are granted need to be reconsidered and that licensing authorities should be required to refuse to grant licences in districts where the reasonable requirements of the public are already satisfied.

27. "POISONOUS" SUBSTANCES.—These are the substances already referred to, the sale of which is regu-

lated by Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. The section is a "common-informer" section, and by agreement between the Privy Council Office, the Home Office, and the Society, proceedings under it are taken by the police, with such analytical or other evidence from the Society as the police may need. The expenses of providing this evidence, including the costs of analysis, are borne by the Society, without cost to the police. Through these prosecutions the attention of the Council has been drawn to the very unsatisfactory way in which the requirements of the section are observed by unqualified vendors. This may be partly due to ignorance, but is to a large extent due to the fact that in the average oil shop or hardware stores where these substances are sold, poison bottles, adequate corks and labels are not available. At the present time a serious public danger exists in the conditions under which spirit of salt in particular is sold. The Registrar-General's report for 1922 shows that sixty-five deaths, eleven of which were accidental, were due to spirit of salt, and the Society has recently assisted in prosecutions where it has been sold in whisky bottles, sauce bottles and similar containers, bearing the original labels. In the opinion of the Council the restrictions applicable to the sale of substances in Part II of the Schedule of Poisons should be applied to the sale of spirit of salt. A restriction which appears to be necessary in the public interest for the other preparations to which this section applies is that they shall only be sold by retail by vendors others than pharmacists in original containers as supplied by the manufacturers and bearing the name and address of the manufacturer and of the seller upon the label of the bottle.

28. DISTRIBUTION OF DISINFECTANTS BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.—In this connection the attention of the Committee is invited to the conditions under which the free distribution of disinfectants is undertaken by local authorities through their sanitary inspectors. These disinfectants are generally substances coming within Part II of the Schedule of Poisons (although they may be substances coming within Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908). In either case, they may only be sold in bottles distinguishable by touch from ordinary bottles and labelled to indicate that they must not be taken. These restrictions do not extend to a free distribution of a disinfectant, and the Society has from time to time received complaints of persons taking away a disinfectant in jugs, cups and similar containers. This practice makes it difficult for vendors to persuade the public that it is legally necessary for a special bottle to be provided. The difficulty was recognised by the Local Government Board in April 1913, when a circular was issued drawing the attention of local authorities to the necessity for the same precautions to be taken in the free distribution of disinfectants as in their sale.

29. PENALTIES FOR BREACHES OF THE PHARMACY ACTS.—Section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, and Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, provide penalties of £5 for offences. Section 12 sets out the manner in which these penalties are to be recovered, namely, by the registrar of the Society in the name and by the authority of the Council, in England and Wales by plaint in the County Court and in Scotland before the Court of Session or by a summary action before the sheriff. In Scotland the procedure is a criminal procedure, and although the penalty is recovered by the registrar it is in the discretion of the Court to vary it. No penalty, however, can be recovered by the Society in Scotland without a conviction being obtained. In England, although the matter is described as an offence and the person an offender, the proceedings are civil proceedings and the Society is able to recover penalties without going into Court. This, from many points of view, is unsatisfactory, and places the Council of the Society under the implication of making demands for penalties which it would not be prepared to make if all cases had to go into Court. A more important objection is that except in the relatively small number of cases which go into Court, no publicity is given to proceedings which are instituted beyond their enumeration in the registrar's report and the deterrent effect of publicity is therefore lost. The Council have been advised that they have no

power to modify the statutory penalty of £5 under the two sections referred to. Inability to do this frequently places them in an invidious position, as they have no means of differentiating between offenders, the only two courses being to decide not to institute proceedings or to proceed for the full penalty. There have been many occasions when the Council of the Society would have been glad to have been in the position of being able to have imposed a modified penalty had they the power to do so. The Committee may consider that for these reasons some alteration of the present methods of recovering the penalties is desirable.

30. THE AMENDMENT OF THE SCHEDULE OF POISONS.—The first list of substances to be regarded as poisons was published as a Schedule to the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and by Section 2 of that Act the procedure for its amendment is described. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society passes a resolution which is then submitted to the Privy Council, and if approved the resolution and approval are published in "The London Gazette," one month after which it becomes law. The amendment of the Schedule not only involves an intimate knowledge of the conditions under which poisons are sold by retail, but also a knowledge of the nature and properties of the substances themselves, and in selecting the Council of the Society to be the body charged with the duty of amending the Schedule, Parliament presumably had in mind the special qualifications of the Council from both these points of view. The difficulties of devising a suitable form of words for the inclusion of substances in the Schedule would probably in many cases have been insurmountable if it had not been for the special knowledge which the Society was able to bring to the work, and it may be of interest to the Committee if an outline is given of the precise procedure when the Schedule is to be amended.

31. If the experience of the Council indicates that it is necessary for some amendment to be made, or if suggestions are received from a Government department or other competent body to this effect, the matter is first referred by the Council to their Scientific Advisory Committee, which consists of medical, chemical, and pharmaceutical experts [the names of whom, constituting the present Committee, are given]. This Committee considers the proposed amendments from the scientific point of view and from the point of view of each of the three professions represented upon it, and formulates for the consideration of the Council suggestions as to the lines which the amendment should follow. The suggestions of this Committee are then referred by the Council to its Law Committee, which is the Committee of the Council charged with the immediate supervision of the administration of the Pharmacy Acts, and by this Committee a form of words is devised to give effect to the suggestions of the advisory Committee. The draft amendment is then further considered by the Council and by them referred unofficially to the Privy Council Office. The draft is circulated by this office to the Government Chemist and other Government departments likely to be concerned with the amendment, and the suggestions received from the departments are forwarded to the Society. The amendment is finally drafted after a consideration of the suggestions which have been put forward and the views which have been expressed, after which the statutory formalities are observed.

32. The Council believe that in this way the views of all parties concerned in any way with the use of poisons or with dealings in poisons are secured, and that it represents the most satisfactory procedure of providing for amendments to the Schedule which, while securing the maximum safety of the public, do not unduly hamper trade nor interfere with the use of poisons by medical practitioners or by dispensers in supplying them upon prescription. If the present Schedule is considered, it will be seen that the Council have from time to time excluded substances from the Schedule provided they are sold subject to certain conditions. It is by no means clear by the Act to what extent the Council has power to do this, and this is a point which might well be made clear in any amended Pharmacy Act. The policy which the Council has adopted in initiating amendments to the Schedule of

Poisons has been to schedule those things only which experience has shown are likely to constitute a danger to the public if they are sold without restriction. Substances which are poisons but which are not generally sold to the public and which have not been shown by experience to be the cause of deaths or injury or used for criminal purposes or are a source of public danger are not scheduled, and this policy appears to be in the best interests both of the public and of those who deal in poisons and whose business is thereby not unduly hampered. It should be emphasised that the sale of poisons constitutes a small part of the business of a chemist and druggist, considering the restrictions and responsibilities involved, a part that is very inadequately remunerated. The position of the Privy Council in relation to the amendment of the Schedule is, in the opinion of the Council of the Society, particularly satisfactory. . . .

33. REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE KEEPING, DISPENSING AND SELLING OF POISONS.—The foundation of poisons legislation in this country has been to place principal reliance upon the qualification of the vendor, and it has always been the view of the Pharmaceutical Society that in providing for the public safety mechanical restrictions such as are afforded by regulations of this nature are of secondary importance. This view of the Society has been corroborated by the conditions under which the substances to which Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, applies are frequently sold. At the present time, by Section 1 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, the Council of the Society is given power with the consent of the Privy Council to make regulations governing the keeping, dispensing and selling of poisons, and by Section 15 of the same Act the enforcement of these regulations is placed in the hands of the Society acting through their registrar. The whole question of the provisions of such regulations and their enforcement is full of difficulties. Poisons stored by a chemist range from substances kept for use at the dispensing counter to proprietary preparations containing poisons and substances sold in large quantities for agricultural and horticultural purposes. The same conditions of storage cannot reasonably be applied to each of these classes, and they illustrate the difficulty of detailed regulations for this purpose and the advisability of leaving it to the discretion of the pharmacist to decide what method of storage should be used for any particular substance.

34. One disadvantage of "legislation by regulation" is that it leads to a tendency to legislate upon matters of detail, putting difficulties in the way of the supply for legitimate purposes and hampering trade. This is illustrated to some degree by the operation of the regulations restricting dealings in dangerous drugs. The result of over-restriction has been to discourage the use of the drugs by prescribers and their ready supply by chemists with resulting hardship upon persons needing the drugs for medical purposes. When the complicated nature of a chemist's business and the very large number of substances with which he has to deal are considered it will be seen that the administration of any regulations directly affecting the conditions under which a retail business is carried on is a matter involving an intimate knowledge of those conditions. This knowledge is possessed in a peculiar degree by the Council of the Society, which is representative of practically every side of pharmacy, and the Council feel that such regulations as are considered necessary to regulate retail business should be administered by the Society.

35. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PHARMACY ACTS.—During the course of their administration of the Pharmacy Acts the Council have experienced difficulty in ascertaining certain particulars concerning individuals responsible for the carrying on of businesses, and they would suggest that power should be given to the registrar to demand the names of the proprietors of a business, of the qualified manager, and of other persons employed in an open shop. Power is also needed in Scotland to demand evidence of legal partnership from firms or partnerships. The registrar should have power to write for such information and there should be penalties for refusal to supply it or for supplying false information.

Memorandum upon Questions Submitted by the Departmental Committee

(During the course of their oral examination it was intimated to the Society's witnesses that the Committee might not see their way to accept the proposal that the Society should retain certain of its present powers connected with the scheduling and regulating of poisons. The witnesses were asked to request the Council of the Society to submit a memorandum offering alternative suggestions for the exercise of certain of those powers and also outlining their views upon the use of the title "chemist" by persons other than registered pharmacists. Following upon this indication of the attitude of the Committee, the Council prepared and submitted the following memorandum.)

A.—The Transference of Certain of the Society's Powers

1. The Council of the Society, after the most careful consideration of the report of their witnesses before the Committee and from their knowledge of the practice of pharmacy as it is to-day, remain clearly of the opinion that there is no practical need for alterations in the present method of amending the Schedule of Poisons or in the method of making regulations for the keeping, dispensing and selling of poisons. The Council are not aware of evidence to show that any substances have been added to the Schedule which in the opinion of responsible authorities should not have been added, nor omitted which should have been included, while they understand that criticism has not been directed to the poison regulations themselves, but rather to the enforcement of them, the difficulties of which have already been pointed out. . . .

2. They understand the Committee to feel that it is not altogether satisfactory in principle that the duties referred to should be entrusted to a body constituted as is the Council of the Society. If the Committee finally decide that this question of principle is of sufficient importance to necessitate an alteration in the present system, the Council suggest that this could be done by the creation of a Poisons Board constituted under Statute and acting under a department of State, to which Board should be transferred the powers at present possessed by the Society's Council to propose amendments to the Schedule and to make poison regulations.

3. The duties of the Board would necessarily be highly technical, and pharmacists would need to be strongly represented upon it. There should also be representation of the medical profession, the Government Chemist, and the Government departments interested, and it is suggested that the registrar under the Pharmacy Acts might advantageously be a joint secretary of such a Board to provide the necessary technical assistance to the secretariat. Resolutions of the Board amending the Schedule and regulations of the Board for the keeping, dispensing, distributing, and selling of poisons would be submitted for the approval of a Department of State, and the Board should also have transferred to it, subject to the above approval, control of the regulations under Section 2 and Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. Any regulations of the Board affecting the storage, dispensing, distribution, and sale of poisons to be used for medicinal purposes should be made only upon the recommendation of a joint meeting of the Board with an equal number of members of the Council. Further, the systematic inspection of shops now undertaken by the Society must be continued, and should be under the direction of the Board. The inspectors should be registered pharmacists. Prosecutions for the use of misleading titles should as at present be retained by the Society, and there would seem to be no objection to the present method of the recovery of penalties for those offences by civil procedure being continued.

The Council very strongly urge upon the Committee the careful consideration of the many advantages that would accrue if the regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Acts were to be made by the same procedure,

and if the inspection under those Acts were to be in the hands of the inspectors referred to above. The Council feel that the present opportunity should be taken to place all poison legislation under the control of one authority.

4. The Council would not be disposed to object to a change such as that indicated above if they could feel that it would lead to the separation of poisons legislation from pharmacy legislation and the recognition of the Council of the Society as the governing authority for the practice of pharmacy. With the object of clearly establishing this position of the Council, they consider it particularly desirable that they should have the right of removal and restoration to the pharmaceutical registers, subject to a right of appeal to the Privy Council, and also that there should be an annual registration fee payable by every registered person. In addition, the Council would retain under the same conditions as at present registration and examinations and the other powers that it now possesses. Further, they would take this opportunity of again emphasising the importance of a clear statutory definition of the functions of a pharmacist in his relation to the community and the necessity of the dispensing of prescriptions being restricted to dispensing by or under the direct supervision of a pharmacist, and the desirability in the public interest of the prohibition of the use by unregistered persons of misleading descriptions, such as "pharmacy." . . .

B.—The Title "Chemist"

1. Persons registered under the Pharmacy Acts are the only persons in this country having a statutory right to the title "chemist," and for the past two hundred years or more the title has been used as the business description of dealers in chemicals and dispensers of medicines. This long-established interest in the title has been made a business asset of considerable value, and the Council of the Society is convinced that it is impossible for persons registered under the Pharmacy Acts to contemplate relinquishing their right to use it. It has, for example, been estimated that the removal of the word "chemist" from shopfronts, labels, and other printed matter would cost a very considerable sum of money.

2. It is recognised by the Council of the Society that other persons than those registered under the Pharmacy Acts now practise chemistry in its different branches without statutory recognition. In the opinion of the Council the question of granting such recognition must depend upon some method being found of defining closely those to whom such recognition shall be granted.

If it were found possible to create a register of chemists (in which persons registered under the Pharmacy Acts would take their place as pharmaceutical chemists) this difficulty could be overcome, but until the bodies representing those practising chemistry are able to suggest some means of producing such a register, the Council is unable to see that any particular advantage is likely to accrue to those persons by an attempt to give statutory effect to the present custom. Any such attempt at the present moment may be more unsatisfactory from the point of view of those seeking legal recognition than if the present position, in which they are permitted to use the description without interference, were to be allowed to stand until the profession of chemistry is able to produce its own register.

Certificates Publicly Presented

For the first time, so far as is known, candidates who were successful at the recent Qualifying examinations were invited to receive their certificates at a public ceremony held on May 7. The president (Mr. L. Moreton Parry), who was in the chair, had with him several members of the Council. In a brief speech he explained the nature of the occasion, and on handing over the certificates congratulated their recipients.

Branch Meetings

Aberdeen.—The annual meeting of the Aberdeen and North-Eastern Scottish Branch was held on April 30. Provost W. Stewart Taylor (Inverurie), occupied the chair and welcomed Dr. Tait, Ph.C. (assistant resident secretary in Scotland), and Mr. James Jack (member of Council). Dr. Tait gave a lucid exposition of the Departmental Committee's report on the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts. After dealing with the composition of the proposed Poisons Board, he turned to that of the Council, and said that the proposed compulsory membership by virtue of registration would result in consolidating and greatly increasing the disciplinary powers of the Pharmaceutical Society. The proposed registration of business premises was another recommendation that would considerably strengthen the hands of the Council. Mr. Jack followed with a *précis* of the Draft Bill, and discussed the various recommendations of the Committee. Though there was much in the Bill that they could not agree with, still there were great possibilities latent in the report for securing sound future foundations for our craft. The secretary reported a total of 202 branch members—an increase of twelve compared with last year. The treasurer submitted his report showing a balance at bank of £20 13s. 6d. The Executive for the coming year are as follows:—*Chairman*, Provost W. Stewart Taylor (Inverurie); *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. James Farquhar; *Treasurer*, Mr. William A. Park; *Auditor*, Mr. Marshall Keith Watt; *Secretary*, Mr. William Watt; *Committee*, Dr. E. G. Bryant (Aberdeen), Messrs. J. D. Christie (Oldmeldrum), Baillie Cruickshank (Turrieff), R. W. Garrow (Keith), William F. Hay (Aberdeen), Andrew Henderson (Banchory), John Michie (Bucksburn), M. C. Ross (Aberdeen), Charles Simpson (Aberdeen), James Simpson, sen. (Peterhead), A. S. Weir (Kemnay), with power to add to their number. A collection for the Benevolent Fund amounted to £4 12s.

Anglesea.—A meeting of the Anglesea, North Carnarvonshire and Colwyn Bay Branch was held on May 7, Mr. L. G. Wood (president) in the chair. The meeting was called to consider the report of the Departmental Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts and the draft Pharmacy Bill. Mr. Wood dealt at length with the report and emphasised the danger to pharmacy if unqualified persons were to be allowed to sell poisons of any description. The secretary asked the members to have patience with the Council at the present time. He condemned the attitude of secrecy and urged the Council to give the members more information as to what was going on. He also urged the Council to adopt territorial representation on similar lines to the Retail Pharmacists' Union. Mr. W. A. Roberts (Llandudno), speaking on the draft Bill, asked chemists not to give way, but to make a firm stand against the introduction of unqualified vendors of poisons. Other members spoke in a similar strain. The following resolution was passed:—"Whilst welcoming some of the provisions of the draft Bill we strongly oppose the proposals contained therein for establishing by law a new class of vendors of certain poisons, and we call on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society strenuously to oppose such proposals, and to employ every legitimate means at their command to safeguard the present position of pharmacists, who alone are qualified to sell and dispense poisons."

Harrow.—A meeting of the Harrow Branch was held on April 29. The president (Mr. H. B. Sharman), in his opening remarks, pointed out that the proposed Bill might give chemists professional status, and that would be something worth having, although much might be lost in exchange. A special committee was formed to consider the Departmental Committee's report. The president then called on Mr. J. F. McNeal (candidate for the Council) to address the meeting. Mr. McNeal dealt with pharmacy in general during the past twenty-five years, leading up to the report of the Departmental Committee. The following resolution was passed: "That the Harrow branch support the candidature of Mr. McNeal at the forthcoming Council election."

Colloids

A LECTURE on "Colloids" was recently delivered in Dublin under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland by Mr. Mervyn V. Sargent, M.P.S.I., A.R.C.S.I., examiner to the Society. There was a large attendance of students. Mr. James J. Kerr, M.P.S.I., registrar to the Society, assisted in showing the lantern slides by which the lecture was illustrated. Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick, P.C., president of Society, presided.

Mr. Sargent, in the course of his lecture, said:—
 "It has now been proved that the colloidal condition is not a property of any particular group of substances, as Graham thought, but that it is merely a *state* into which any substance can be brought. For example, tannic acid is colloidal in water, but is in true solution in alcohol, while sodium chloride may be presented in the colloidal condition in benzene. How then do colloidal solutions differ from mechanical suspensions on the one hand and true solutions on the other? Modern science says, 'The primary characteristic of a colloid is its degree of dispersion.' In all three cases—suspension, colloidal and true solution—we have what is known as a 'disperse system.' There is the 'continuous phase'; that is, the medium in which the particles are dispersed, and there is also the particles themselves which constitute the 'disperse phase.' In suspensions the particles are large, they can be seen by the naked eye, they can be readily filtered out. In colloidal solutions the particles cannot be seen by the most powerful microscope; they pass through filter paper and have many characteristic properties. In true solution the particles are exceedingly small; they are believed to be in the molecular and gaseous condition. A true solution is therefore perfectly homogeneous. When the disperse phase is a solid, and the continuous phase a liquid, we have a 'suspensoid,' or 'sol' for short. When the disperse phase is a liquid, and the continuous phase also a liquid, we have an 'emulsoid.' We have also cases of solid in gas, e.g., smoke—liquid in gas, e.g., fogs—and solid in solid, as in certain minerals. It is the first two, viz., suspensoids and emulsoids, with which I shall chiefly deal. How can we tell if a solution contains colloids? Let us take the special case of suspensoids. To this group belong the metal sols. They are, I think, the most interesting from a pharmaceutical point of view. If gold, silver or iron sols are dialysed, the metals will be retained by the parchment; the particles are evidently much larger than in true solution. The colloidal solutions will not diffuse into gelatin, while true solutions diffuse readily, again showing that the particles are much larger than in true solution. All these sols appear (at first sight, at least) perfectly clear and homogeneous. If, however, a strong beam of light is projected through the liquid and viewed at right angles to its path a haziness is observed. This is known as the Tyndall Cone. Note especially it is not the particles themselves that are viewed, but the light reflected from the particles. You have all observed the dust particles dancing in a sunbeam when it enters a somewhat darkened room. Here, again, what you are seeing is not the dust particles themselves, but the light reflected from them. Perhaps you have had the unpleasant experience of motoring in a fog. The light is reflected back from the particles of moisture, rendering the head-lamps worse than useless.

SIZE OF THE PARTICLES

"Even under the most powerful ordinary microscope the particles in a sol cannot be discerned. From the theory of microscopic vision it is known that we cannot see individual particles of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ a wave-length of light. The limit of the best microscope is therefore about 0.2, i.e., $\frac{1}{5000}$ of a millimetre. We conclude, then, that the colloidal particles never exceed $\frac{1}{5000}$ of a millimetre in diameter. Physicists have decided that typical molecules have a diameter of from $\frac{1}{1000000}$ to $\frac{1}{100000}$ of a millimetre. This fixes the limit of colloidal particles between $\frac{1}{5000}$ and

$\frac{1}{100000}$ of a millimetre. These figures are confirmed by the ultra-microscope and ultra-filtration

BROWNIAN MOVEMENT

"Each particle viewed under the ultra-microscope is found to be in violent motion, yet the particles never strike each other, the reason being that the particles are electrically charged, and we know that similar charges repel each other.

"This movement is known as the 'Brownian Movement.' All true colloidal solutions show it. The explanation given by physicists is that the particles are constantly being bombarded by the molecules of the solvent which are themselves in violent motion.

"The emulsoids, i.e., liquid in liquid, are to my mind more difficult to explain than the metal sols. As pharmacists we are all interested in emulsions. The perfect emulsion is an emulsoid, i.e., the particles are so small that they are in the colloidal condition. Under the heading of emulsoids are grouped the aqueous solutions (so called) of such substances as gelatin, agar, albumen, etc. Take gelatin, for example. When a piece of gelatin is immersed in water it absorbs water and swells up. If heat is now applied a colloidal solution results, which, on cooling, sets to form an elastic solid known to colloidal chemists as a 'gel.' It is believed that gelatin in water disperses into minute colloidal particles, and that each particle absorbs so much water to itself that it assumes the characteristics of a liquid. We have therefore an emulsoid—liquid in liquid. Emulsoids of gelatin when subjected to dialysis do not pass through the parchment. They are precipitated by certain electrolytes, but a very much greater concentration of the electrolyte is necessary than in the case of the metal sols. Gelatin emulsoids give but a feeble Tyndall Cone, and when examined under the ultra-microscope individual particles are not discernible, but merely a diffused light. However, we need not be surprised at this, for in order to obtain the reflection of the particles in the ultra-microscope there must be a distinct refractive difference between the disperse and the continuous phase. This is not to be expected in particles so highly solvated as we believe gelatin to be.

The emulsoids, such as gelatin and gum acacia, have a marked protective action on the metal sols. A little gelatin added to one of these sols renders it much more stable and less affected by electrolytes. It is believed that the gelatin is absorbed by each of the metallic colloidal particles forming round it a protective coating. In preparing many metallic sols, it is necessary to carry out the reaction in the presence of gelatin, gum arabic, or some such protective emulsoid. By this means the formation of a precipitate with particles exceeding colloidal size is prevented. Many of these 'protected sols' are so stable that they may be evaporated to dryness, and the residue when dispersed in water or other suitable medium again produces a colloidal solution. Such dried colloidal residues are known as 'hydrosols,' e.g., colloidal kaolin.

"Dissolved substances diffuse in and out of gels. This gives rise to a most interesting phenomenon first observed by Leisegang, and named after him. Many theories have been put forward to explain the Leisegang Rings, but none is quite satisfactory. A simple explanation would appear to be that the silver nitrate diffusing into the gel produces silver chromate, which at first remains in super saturated solution, or perhaps it is in the colloidal condition. Then, when a certain limit is reached it crystallises out. As the silver solution is decreasing in concentration this would explain the increasing distance between the rings. There are, however, certain scientific objections to this simple explanation. In preparing this paper I have drawn freely on my lecture notes of a series of lectures delivered by Professor Adeney, also on the published works of Ostwald and Hatschek. The practical work has been carried out in the laboratory of Messrs. Hayes, Conynham & Robinson. The slides have been drawn for me by Mr. Bowie."

On the motion of Mr. Thos. J. Smith, seconded by Mr. Joseph Killackey, M.P.S.I., a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Sargent.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students,"
'The Chemist and Druggist,' 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2."

(Continued from C. & D., May 10, p. 579.)

Report on April Analytical Exercise

Samples of the powder were distributed to thirty-nine students and twelve reports were received for examination. Iron, ammonium, and the radical of sulphuric acid were mentioned in every report, but in two cases the iron was definitely stated to be present as ferric salt. Zinc was missed by eight correspondents and manganese by five, while the copious evolution of water when the powder was heated in a dry tube was overlooked in five cases. The trace of calcium was not detected in any instance.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSIS

1. Correspondents who have not passed in Chemistry:—

R. W. Fairbrother (1st Prize)	93	Agricola	69
A. O. Pearson (2nd Prize)	83	No. 53	63
Tayside	77	Scrophulariaceæ	51
		Beverley	47

2. Correspondents who have passed in Chemistry:—

Rami	95	Jacko	65
Arduus Ad	80	Nusquam	48
Succus Scoparii	76		

Two of the simplest preliminary tests, which should never be omitted, consist in slowly and cautiously heating small portions of the unknown substance (1) in a narrow hard-glass tube, and (2) on a fragment of porcelain in the open air, and observing closely all that takes place from the beginning of the heating until the highest temperature is eventually reached. Useful information is always obtained from these tests, irrespective of whether easily recognisable phenomena are observed or there is merely the negative result of no visible change—the latter serving to indicate the absence of many substances. In the present analysis gentle heating of the powder in a dry tube caused the evolution of water vapour and ammonia; afterwards, as the heat was increased, sulphur dioxide and trioxide were liberated, owing to the decomposition of the sulphuric acid radical, and white fumes and a white sublimate appeared. On cooling, a slightly darkened residue with intermixed reddish-brown specks remained. Economy of material resulted from the employment of this residue for certain other tests for which it was still quite appropriate, as, for example, the borax bead tests, the dry-way or the lead peroxide test for manganese; and the usual tests for the phosphoric and boric acid radicals. Had these latter tests been applied in all cases, it seems scarcely possible that there could have been so many failures to detect the manganese, which metal, in the systematic analysis, appears to have been carried down largely in the iron group along with the ferric hydroxide and not to have been tested for there.

Two points regarding iron should be noted by students:—

1. Before adding ammonium chloride and excess of ammonia as group reagents, nitric acid should be added to the solution and the mixture boiled to convert ferrous into ferric salt, since iron is not completely precipitated from ferrous solutions by ammonia. Some students only omitted the boiling, but some omitted even to add the nitric acid.

2. Ferric salts yield a red solution with potassium thiocyanate, but ferrous salts do not. A few reports indicated misunderstanding concerning this.

The quantity of calcium present was so small that its precipitation as carbonate in the barium group was likely to be prevented by the accumulation of ammonium salts then in solution. On evaporating the

solution to dryness at this stage and decomposing the ammonium salts by ignition, then extracting the residue with hot dilute acetic acid, filtering if necessary, adding ammonium oxalate, and boiling, a slight precipitate of calcium oxalate was produced.

The phosphate precipitates which several students attributed to magnesium were probably due to calcium and to traces of manganese which had escaped precipitation at the proper stage.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

R. W. FAIRBROTHER.—Potassium ferrocyanide gave a pale blue precipitate with the aqueous solution of the powder, whereas you report "no blue coloured ppt."

A. O. PEARSON.—After the fusion of the iron-group precipitate with sodium and potassium carbonates and potassium nitrate and the boiling of the resulting mass with water, chromium, if present, would have been in the aqueous solution as chromate, and not in the residue where you tested for it. Note that before adding ammonium chloride and excess of ammonia as iron-group reagents, the solution should have been boiled with nitric acid; this step you seem to have omitted. The pungency you observed on heating the powder with hydrochloric acid was due to volatilisation of the latter.

TAYSIDE.—The precipitate which you supposed to be silver oxalate was most likely silver carbonate, formed because the sodium carbonate had not been wholly decomposed by the nitric acid added with a view to neutralising the solution to be tested for acidic radicals. After boiling the powder with excess of sodium carbonate and filtering, the filtrate did not contain any substance which would reduce potassium permanganate.

AGRICOLA.—The precipitate which seemed to indicate the presence of magnesium was probably due to traces of manganese not wholly precipitated at the proper stage.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.—As the powder was free from carbonate and chloride, it is difficult to understand how you obtained reactions which seemed to indicate the presence of both. The iron was, of course, present as ferric salt in the solution, in hydrochloric acid, of the iron-group precipitate. You should study the significance of the analytical operations which preceded the formation of that precipitate.

BEVERLEY.—For a reason which you may readily understand, you must not add hydrochloric acid to examine the solubility of a precipitate produced by silver nitrate when testing for acidic radicals.

ARDUUS AD.—Solution of ammonia which has stood for a long time in a reagent bottle is occasionally found to have absorbed enough carbon dioxide to yield a precipitate of barium carbonate when added to a solution of barium chloride. There seems to be little doubt that the precipitate you took for calcium tartrate was simply calcium sulphate.

JACKO.—Note that ferrous salts do not yield a red solution with potassium thiocyanate, whereas ferric salts do.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Powder Puffs.—To produce a powder puff with finished and secure edges and without machine stitching, relating more particularly to puffs made of two or more pieces of cloth, velour or other pliable and known suitable material. (Frank Mouseley, London. 326,923.)

Manufacture of Artificial Resins.—Manufacture of artificial resins by the condensation of a phenol and an aldehyde (or formaldehyde or furfural) in the presence of dicyanidiamide of an amount which is from 1 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the weight of the phenol employed. (The British Cyanides Co., Ltd., London, 327,354.)

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, May 15

THE marked contraction in our export trade for April as shown by the Board of Trade Returns bears testimony to the renewed persistent loss of business in most of our chief industries for the foreign markets, and economic conditions have been obviously affected to that extent, while unemployment has spread to new high records. Here and there vague indications are apparent that the worst of the crisis in the commodity markets has been seen, but the fact remains that the latter are still handicapped by excessive supplies and absorbing capacity at below the normal, not only in this country, but abroad also. Sugar eased further to new low records, but demand is still backward at what should be a usually active period of the year, the position being chiefly affected by unsettlement in American trade and in Cuba. Spices, however, have shown a steadier tone, and plantation rubber has attracted a fair amount of buying, American consumption for April being about 40,000 tons. In the pharmaceutical chemicals group there is little change of importance beyond an advance in B.P. lactic acid. Pyrogallic acid is higher. Citric acid, tartaric acid and cream of tartar are dull and unsteady. Business continues anything but satisfactory among the industrial chemicals; Convention prices for red and white lead have been revised, showing slightly higher rates for white lead. Among drugs, English refined camphor flowers are 2d. per lb. cheaper. Cod-liver oil is quite firm in view of the poor Finmarken fishing. Menthol and Chinese galls are slightly easier. Cardamoms at auction were steady. Pimento is higher, both on the spot and for forward shipment. Shellac is cheaper. Some of the Continental offers of drugs seem very attractive. Among the aromatic seeds, coriander and fenugreek are easier, both on the spot and for shipment. In the essential oils, Sicilian and Californian lemon are higher, while Japanese dementholised and American peppermint oils are easier. Paraguayan petitgrain is lower. Among the fixed oils, most items continue in poor demand, and values are easier in a number of instances. Palm oils are much lower, while palm kernel is easier; soya is weaker. In the metal group, crude and regulus antimony are cheaper. Mercury is officially unchanged, with keen competition among the merchant interests.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Geranium oil (Bourbon)	Geranium (Alger.)	Cassia oil	Antimony
Lactic acid (B.P.)	Linseed oil	Chamomiles	Camphor (Eng. ref.)
Lemon oil (Sic. & Calif.)	Steadier	Coriander seed	Citric acid (Eng.)
Pimento		Fennugreek seed	Citronella oil (Cey.)
Pyrogallic acid		Galls (Ch.)	Palm oil
Rubber	Bergamot oil Lead acetate Orange oil (Sic.)	Menthol	Petitgrain oil (Parag.)
White lead		Palm kernel oil	Shellac
		Peppermint oil (Jp.)	
		Soya oil	

A drug auction will be held next Thursday, May 22.

Cablegram

BERGEN, May 14.—The catch of cod since the opening of the season now amounts to 57,461,000, against 68,367,000 at the same date last year. The yield of steam-refined cod-liver oil is 75,644 hectol., against 83,023 hectol. at the same date last year. The market is quiet.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR-AGAR.—Spot prices are unchanged at 4s. 3d. for Kobe No. 1 and 4s. for No. 2. For shipment, the higher rates quoted last week still hold, Kobe No. 1 offering at 3s. 10½d.

per lb. c.i.f. for May-June shipment, No. 2 at about 3s. 7½d. c.i.f., and Yokohama No. 1 at 3s. 9½d. c.i.f.

ALKANET ROOT is quoted at 46s. per cwt. spot.

ALMOND.—English cold drawn oil is quoted at 2s. 4d. per lb. in cwt. lots on the spot.

ALOES.—No arrivals of Curaçao have taken place in the meantime, and 135s. per cwt. spot is asked for good livers, with manufacturing grades at 122s. 6d. per cwt. spot. Cape is unchanged at 42s. 6d. for good firsts and 40s. spot for ordinary.

ANTIMONY.—The market was slow for Chinese regulus and easier with sellers on the spot asking about £28 10s. upwards, while c.i.f. terms for shipment were around £25 15s. English high-grade regulus was £46 to £46 10s., and ordinary brands vary down to about £40 per ton. Chinese crude is nominally lower at about £23 upwards on the spot, and Chinese white oxide is cheaper, being worth about £21.

BALSAMS.—Peru is unchanged at from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per lb. spot as to quality. Tolu is neglected on account of seasonal conditions, and is quoted at 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d. per lb. spot. Canada is at 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb. spot.

BELLADONNA.—There has been more inquiry for root, and 55s. per cwt. spot is quoted. Leaves are quoted at 57s. 6d. per cwt. spot for fair green.

BLOOD ROOT is quoted at 1s. per lb. on the spot.

CADMIUM has been quiet, and with a liberal supply available the tendency has been somewhat in buyers' favour. Sellers on the spot ask about 3s. 9d. up to 3s. 10d. per lb. for small lots. A good quantity has lately come in from Australia and from the United States.

CAMPOR (REFINED).—The English refiners announce a reduction of 2d. per lb. in the price of flowers, which are now quoted at 3s. 2d. per lb., 28 lb. 3s. 1d., and one-cwt. lots 3s.; tablets are quoted at the usual differences. Japanese slabs are quoted at 2s. 4½d. per lb., flowers at 2s. 7d., and 4-oz. tablets at 2s. 10d. per lb. on the spot.

CARDAMOMS.—At auction on Monday 134 cases Ceylon-Mysore offered, and about 75 sold at steady rates, comprising good bold pale at 7s. 9d., medium 5s. 3d., small medium 3s. 10d., tiny 3s. 4d. Bold pale specky splits 5s., medium splits 4s. to 4s. 3d., small 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; 30 cases Mangalore were bought in.

CHAMOMILES.—The market is slightly easier with the spot price at 232s. 6d. per cwt. for Belgian white flowers, but the stock is small.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are unchanged and quiet at 11½d. per lb. on the spot, and easier for May-July shipment, sellers quoting 11½d. per lb. c.i.f.

The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ending May 10 were 172 and the deliveries 113, leaving a stock of 1,380, against 1,886 in 1929, and 12,420 bales in 1928.

COCHINEAL.—The recent lower prices do not attract buyers; good silvers offer at 2s. 8d. and black grain at 2s. 7d. per lb.

COD-LIVER OIL remains quite firm in view of the slow progress of the Finmarken fishing, and agents continue to quote from 105s. to 109s. per barrel c.i.f. for finest new non-freezing steam-refined medicinal oil.

COLCHICUM SEED is very scarce on the spot. Offers of July-August shipment are about 2s. 6d. c.i.f. London.

DAMIANA is still firm, but not in any great demand at 10½d. per lb. spot.

DIGITALIS.—Good bright leaves are offered at 42s. 6d. c.i.f., and on the spot from 58s. to 60s. is quoted according to grade.

ERGOT.—Russian is steady at from 11d. to 1s. per lb. on the spot, and Spanish is quoted at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. as to quality.

GINGER.—West African is quiet at 41s. per cwt. on the spot, and to arrive sellers quote 38s. 6d. c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Considering the dull trade the London deliveries of Matto Grosso for April were rather good—32 bales; the landings amounted to 49 bales, and the stock of this description is 252, against 92 in 1929 and 200 in 1928. The landings to date (April 30) have been 84, against 139, and the deliveries 75, against 203 last year.

MENTHOL is slightly easier at from 15s. 7½d. to 15s. 9d. per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki on the spot, and to arrive 15s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted for May-June and 15s. 6d. c.i.f. for July-August shipment.

MERCURY.—There is no sign of any improvement in the home trade demand, while consumers seem rather indifferent about booking new orders, even for small quantities. There is some keen competition going on by merchant interests on the basis of about £22 net, and even £21 17s. 6d.

would probably be accepted. The immediate outlook is anything but promising, but the attitude of the Italo-Spanish Combine is the same as before, and their prices have been maintained at £22 5s. to £22 2s. 6d. net according to quantity and the f.o.b. quotation for shipment remains at £21 15s. per bottle.

NUX VOMICA for June-July shipment is quoted at 13s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

PEPPER is easier but steady. Singapore is 11½d. per lb. on the spot, with April-June and May-July shipment 9½d. c.i.f. Lampong is 10½d. spot; to arrive, May-July shipment has been sold at 9½d. to 9¾d. to 10d., August-October at 8½d. to 8¾d. to 9d. to 8¾d. c.i.f. Tellicherry is 1s. 0½d. spot, and Alleppy 1s. spot. White Muntok is unchanged at 1s. 1d. per lb. on the spot. Sales include April-June at 11½d., May-July at 11½d. to 1s. to 11½d., August-October at 11½d. to 11¼d. to 11½d. c.i.f.

PIIMENTO is higher at 6d. per lb. on the spot. To arrive, the sales include afloat at 50s., May-June shipment at 52s. 6d. to 50s., May-July at 42s. 6d. to 47s., July-August at 45s. to 50s. c.i.f.

RHATANY.—Peruvian or Paita is quoted at 47s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

RUBBER is slightly better, and is ¼d. per lb. dearer on the week. The firmer tone is due to increasing support, and anticipations that the consumption figures for the month of April will show an improvement. On the other hand, there is little improvement in the general situation, and the attitude taken by manufacturers as a whole is to cover only for immediate requirements. In addition, the speculative element is conspicuous by its absence, which accounts for the fact that fluctuations in price are practically unknown on the present market. Arrivals last week totalled 2,025 tons, whilst deliveries were 1,447 tons, showing a further increase of 578 tons in the stocks. The London stock now stands at 76,118 tons against 31,127 tons at the corresponding period last year. The Liverpool stock now stands at 23,755 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet spot and May, 7½d.; June, 7½d.; July-September, 7½d.; October-December, 7½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Spanish is 60s. and Russian 31s. per cwt. on the spot. For shipment for the second half of May 31s. c.i.f. is asked for good sound seed. CANARY is quiet. Mazagan on the spot is 27s. 6d., Tangier is now offering at 26s. 6d. Morocco (f.a.q. 4 per cent.) has been sold at 25s. 6d. CUMIN.—Malta is 70s. for sifted, and f.a.q. is 65s. per cwt. Morocco is unchanged at 57s. 6d. For prompt shipment the price is 56s. 6d. c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Morocco is 17s. spot, and for prompt shipment 15s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted. CORIANDER is now offered at 7s. 6d. on the spot, and for prompt shipment 8s. c.i.f. is quoted. MUSTARD.—English is 26s. to 30s., according to quality. DILL SEED is selling at 21s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. CARAWAY.—Dutch on spot is offered at 37s. 6d. per cwt. French FENNEL is offered at 42s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

SENEGA.—Small sales of good quality root have been made at 3s. 3d. per lb. on the spot.

SENNA.—The crop of Alexandrian senna pods has been seriously affected by the cold weather experienced early this year, and all new crop pods are small and dark. As regards mixed leaves and siftings, with practically no carry-over from last year, the quantity now available is small and required by the United States. On the spot, hand-picked is quoted at from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., No. 1 2s. 6d., No. 2 1s. 6d., manufacturing 6d., siftings 4d., and mixed leaf 5d. per lb.

SHELLAC.—The spot price of usual standard orange TN is lower at 125s. per cwt.; fine orange is 150s. to 250s., pure button 170s., and AC cakey 145s. To arrive, sales of May-June have been made at 111s. c.i.f., with closing sellers at 112s. c.i.f. Sales for delivery include May at 115s. and October at 122s., closing sellers at 125s.

TUBA ROOT.—Good testing powder is offered at 2s. per lb.

TURNERIC is quiet, with fair Madras finger offering at 30s. per cwt. on the spot, and to arrive at 25s. 6d. c.i.f.

WAX (VEGETABLE).—Japanese is quiet at 75s. per cwt. on the spot, and for May-June shipment sellers quote 65s. c.i.f.

Essential Oils

AFTER a spasm of slightly increased activity business in essential oils has again fallen off, though a number of oils show a firmer tone. Sicilian citrus oils are steadier, with slightly higher c.i.f. quotations for lemon and orange. Clove and caraway are firm owing to the previous advance in raw material. Bourbon geranium is definitely dearer and

Algerian is firm. Japanese dementholised and American peppermint are slightly easier. Citronella is dull, with Ceylon lower. Anise meets with inquiry, but the business passing is small. Cassia is a shade weaker. Paraguayan petitgrain is lower.

The following are the quantities and values of natural essential oils (other than turpentine) imported into and re-exported from Great Britain during April 1930, compared with the same month in 1928 and 1929, also for the period January to April:—

	1928	1929	1930
April imports .. lb.	288,246	431,919	303,577
value	£94,377	£150,463	£81,436
Jan.-Apl. imports .. lb.	1,407,282	1,538,197	1,372,963
value	£383,580	£541,736	£417,629
April re-exports .. lb.	62,770	77,755	54,220
value	£24,151	£39,980	£21,173
Jan.-Apl. re-exports .. lb.	283,564	274,560	236,329
value	£98,502	£131,508	£99,687

ANISE (STAR) meets with little business, with leads offering at 4s. and tins at 3s. 9d. per lb. on the spot.

BERGAMOT is steady at the recent decline, to arrive offering at 11s. per lb. c.i.f. and spot at 11s. 3d.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian is quoted at 3s. 6d. per lb. spot. Cayenne is 5s. 8d. per lb. spot.

CARAWAY.—English distilled is 14s. per lb. spot. Dutch double-distilled is higher owing to the advance in seeds and is offered at about 7s. 6d. per lb. spot.

CASSIA is a shade weaker, to arrive offering at 3s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f., and on the spot 3s. 10½d. is quoted.

CITRONELLA is dull. Java to come forward is offered at 2s. 4d. c.i.f. and on the spot 2s. 5d. per lb. is quoted. Ceylon is lower at 2s. 4d. per lb. spot and 2s. 2d. c.i.f.

CLOVE is steady and firm owing to price of raw material. English distilled is quoted at from 7s. to 6s. 9d. per lb. spot according to quantity. Continental-drawn B.P. is at from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb. spot.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is dearer at from 17s. 6d. to 18s. per lb. spot according to seller, and to come forward 16s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. is now asked. Algerian is very firm at about 6d. per lb. less than the above prices for Bourbon.

JUNIPER BERRY.—English distilled is quoted at 30s. per lb. spot. Continental distilled is offered at from 5s. 3d. to 5s. per lb. spot according to quantity for B.P., with "extra" at 5s. 6d. per lb. spot.

LAVENDER is unchanged at from 10s. 6d. to 11s. per lb. spot.

LEMON.—Quotations from Sicily are firmer in some instances at from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. for hand-pressed and 4s. to 4s. 3d. c.i.f. for machine-pressed. The spot values of hand-pressed are from 4s. 10d. to 5s., and machine-pressed 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. More business is passing among dealers. Californian is dearer at 2s. 4d. per lb. in single drums and at 3s. 2½d. in five-drum lots, ex wharf.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet and bitter are both steady at 10s. per lb. on the spot, and at from 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementholised is easier at from 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb. on the spot for Kobayashi-Suzuki, and to arrive May-June shipment 5s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted. American oil, after showing a slight improvement, has receded, and natural oil is offered at 12s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. in drums, and 13s. per lb. c.i.f. in cases. Redistilled is quoted at 13s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. H.C.H. is 19s., too high to permit business.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguayan is cheaper, spot offering at 6s. 3d. per lb., and to arrive at 6s. c.i.f.

ROSE.—According to the official statistics published by the General-Direction of Statistics, Sofia, exports of Bulgarian otto of rose during February 1930 amounted to 83 kilos, valued at 9,219,000 leva, compared with 22 kilos, valued at 1,667,000 leva, for the same month of 1929. For the January-February period of the present year exports have amounted to 186 kilo, valued at 20,598,000 leva, compared with 56 kilos valued at 4,220,000 leva for January-February 1929.

SPEARMINT is unchanged at from 19s. to 19s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. according to quantity.

WORMSEED (CHENOPODIUM) is unchanged at from 12s. 6d. to 13s. per lb. spot and 11s. 9d. to 12s. per lb. c.i.f.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period May 7 to May 13 (inclusive): Anise (Fr.) 10 cs., (Sp.) 9 pkg.; bergamot (K.) 26 cs.; cinnamon (Ger.) 1 cs.; citronella (Fr.) 2 cs.; clove (Fr.) 6 dm.; iris (Fr.) 1 cs.; lavender (Fr.) 1 cs.; lemon (It.)

59 cs., (U.S.) 1 cs.; lemongrass (Cey.) 4 dm.; lime (B.W.I.) 2 cs.; peppermint (Jap.) 125 cs., (U.S.) 8 dm. 18 cs.; pine-needle (Ger.) 1 dm.; rose (Fr.) 1 cs.; rosemary (Sp.) 6 dm.; rosewood (Fr.) 1 cs.; sandalwood (Aust.) 80 cs.; spearmint (U.S.) 1 cs.; spike (Sp.) 10 cs.; stavesacre (Fr.) 1 cs.; verbena (Fr.) 2 cs.; undescribed (It.) 10 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THERE is little change of importance to record. Lactic acid, B.P., and pyrogallol acid have been advanced. Citric and tartaric acids and cream of tartar remain dull and unsteady. Tannic acid may harden. Business remains on a very poor scale throughout.

ACETANILIDE remains slow of sale, with dealers' prices unchanged at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. for B.P. crystals and powder.

AMIDOPYRIN is unchanged, while these rates are being discounted in some quarters: crystals, five cwt., 12s. 9½d. up to 13s. 3½d. per lb. for small parcels; powder, 1½d. per lb. more.

ASPIRIN is steady at the controlled prices on quotation, but sales are passing at slightly lower rates in some quarters: home trade, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. per lb., as to quantity; export to British Possessions and Colonies, ten cwt., 2s. 8d. up to 2s. 9½d. per lb. for small parcels; export to other destinations, about ¾d. per lb. more. Home and Continental makers quote level throughout.

BARBITONE remains quiet with the market easy: spot, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity.

BENZALDEHYDE remains slow of sale, with quantities in carboys 2s. per lb. for f.f.c.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) is meeting with a steady demand, with quantities ex works about 2s. per lb.; spot parcels, about 2s. 1d. per lb. ex store.

BENZONAPHTHOL is unchanged on a dull market: quoted from 2s. 10d. to 3s. per lb.

BROMIDES.—There is nothing to add to our comments of last week; the markets have remained generally sluggish and the small business passing has been put through at cut rates: dealers quote ammonium, 1s. 9d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d.; granular, about 1s. 5d.; sodium, B.P., about 1s. 8d. per lb. for fair quantities. Home makers' list prices are nominal, but they are selling at competitive rates.

CALCIUM LACTATE is steady at about 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Duty-paid crystals are unchanged, with home makers selling at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity; foreign, on spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—There is no improvement to report: spot offers are round about 1s. 8d. per lb., less 5 per cent., carriage paid, for foreign, while there have been isolated liquidations at slightly easier rates. English makers quote 1s. 7d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR, although showing no further reduction this week, remains decidedly quiet for the time of year, and the tone is still unsteady at about 95s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. for fair quantities foreign. English makers quote 97s. less 2½ per cent.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is dull of sale: dealers offer on spot at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is slow of sale, with quotations easy at 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb. as to quantity.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is neglected at about 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per lb. on the spot.

HEXAMINE.—Convention prices are being well discounted by outside offers of about 1s. 10½d. to 2s. per lb., while the controlled rates remain at 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. as to quantity.

HYDROQUINONE is steady and business is fair: quoted at from 3s. 7½d. to 4s. 5d. per lb. as to quantity.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—Prices have been advanced as follows: one ton, 1s. 11d.; ten cwt., 1s. 11½d.; two cwt., 2s.; per lb., in carboys, carriage paid; if packed in jars, 1d. per lb. more.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) continues steady as quoted by home makers and dealers at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. as to quantity.

METHYL SULPHONAL is steady at controlled prices, but business is lacking: quoted from 12s. 7d. to 13s. 10d. per lb. as to quantity.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE remains quiet and quoted rates are inclined to be easy: 100 per cent. powder, in quantities, 1s. 7d.; small parcels, 1s. 8d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE is slow of sale on a competitive market: from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN.—Business is still very restricted and competition keen, despite the control of prices: quoted from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 11d. per lb. as to quantity, with powder 1½d. per lb. more.

PHENAZONE continues in limited demand, with competition evident: controlled prices are unchanged at 6s. 11d. to 7s. 3½d. per lb. as to quantity, with powder 1½d. per lb. more.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is steady and business is fair: quoted from 5s. 11d. to 6s. 1½d. per lb. as to quantity.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) remains slow of sale on a steady market: quantities in drums, 5½d.; druggists' parcels, 6d. per lb. ex store.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—Owing to the higher cost of galls, resublimed is now about 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d., and heavy 5s. 6d. per lb.

RESORCIN is unchanged on a slow market at 2s. 11d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. as to quantity.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) as quoted by home makers at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. as to quantity is firm.

SALOL is unchanged on a quiet market: quoted from 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 10½d. per lb. as to quantity for crystals, with powder 1½d. per lb. more.

SODIUM SALICYLATE continues steady, with home makers doing most of the business in this market: home trade, powder, two tons, 1s. 10d.; one ton, 1s. 10½d.; ten cwt., 1s. 11d.; five cwt., 1s. 11½d.; one cwt., 2s.; 28 lb., 2s. 1d., and less 2s. 2d. per lb.; crystals, one penny per lb. more. Export prices f.o.b. London or Continent, powder, two tons, 1s. 10½d. up to 2s. 0½d. per lb. for small parcels, with crystals 1d. per lb. more.

SULPHONAL is quiet and easy on spot at 10s. 1d. to 11s. 2d. per lb. as to quantity.

TANNIC ACID (B.P. *leviss*) is steady and may firm up on account of advance in price of galls: quoted from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. per lb. as to quantity.

TARTAR EMETIC.—B.P. cryst. or powder is quoted at from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb. as to quantity.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—Quoted prices are about unchanged, but the tone is still easy and business remains sluggish for the time of year; spot, foreign, is about 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., for fair-sized quantities. English makers quote 1s. 2½d. less 5 per cent.

THYMOL is steady on a quiet market: synthetic fine white, 8s. 9d. for five cwt. up to 9s. 8d. per lb. for small parcels.

VANILLIN is unchanged and very quiet: ex clove oil, 14s. per lb. in cwt. lots; ex guaiacol, 13s. 6d. per lb. in cwt. lots; lower prices for larger quantities.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, May 14.

CONVENTION prices for red and white leads have been revised, showing slightly higher rates for white lead. Other items are quoted about unchanged, while business is still anything but satisfactory.

ACETIC ACID continues steady on a slow market: 80 per cent. technical, £36 15s.; 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66 per ton, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £55 per ton ex store.

ACETONE is unchanged and business is moderate: B.G.S., in drums, ten tons, £71 10s.; five tons, £73 10s.; one ton, £76 10s.; drum lots, £80 per ton, in free drums, ex store or wharf.

ARSENIC.—Business is still restricted, with Cornish agents quoting £15 17s. 6d. to £15 15s. f.o.r. mines. Mexican high-grade remains at £16 15s. c.i.f. Liverpool.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There has been no apparent improvement in the export demand, business being very slow, and current f.o.b. rates for casks are quoted by the British Association makers at around £24, which is nominal. Offers are being made from the Continent at somewhat below £22 f.o.b.

FORMALDEHYDE is holding at the former rates of about £33 to £33 10s. per ton for 40 per cent. by volume, in casks, ex store.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL is fairly steady, while business is limited: reliable quality, 11s. to 12s. per gallon, in drums, carriage paid; lower grades at cheaper prices.

LEAD ACETATE is steadier: spot, brown, £37 12s. 6d.; white, £38 12s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is a dull item: quantities to arrive, £25 15s.; spot parcels, from about 3½d. per lb. ex store.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is meeting with but small inquiry: quantities, in drums, 5d.; spot parcels, 5½d. per lb. ex store.

RED LEAD.—Convention prices are as follows: home makers, dry, one to two tons, £33; two to five tons, £32 10s.; five to 20 tons, £32; 20 to 100 tons, £31 10s.; over 100 tons, £31 per ton carriage paid, less 2½ per cent.; paste, £5 per ton more; Continental material, £1 per ton less in all cases.

SAL AMMONIAC is steady and business has been fair on a limited scale; dog-tooth crystals, £32; medium, £28; fine white crystals, £17 12s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE is steady and business is fair: dealers quote pea crystals about £15 per ton; commercial quality, £9 10s. per ton, in casks; makers' price for pea crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 per ton, carriage paid to buyer's works.

WHITE LEAD.—Convention prices are now as follows: home makers, dry, less than five tons, £42; five to 15 tons, £37; 15 to 25 tons, £36 10s.; 25 to 50 tons, £36; 50 to 100 tons, £35 10s., less 5 per cent., carriage paid; Continental material, 30s. per ton less. Ground in oil, ton cwt. to one ton, £50 10s.; one to two tons, £39 10s.; two to five tons, £48; five to 15 tons, £45; 15 to 25 tons, £43 10s.; 25 to 50 tons, £43; 50 to 100 tons, £42 10s.; 100 to 150 tons, £42; 150 to 200 tons, £41 10s.; per ton, less 5 per cent., carriage paid; Continental, £4 per ton less. Convention prices are steady.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Business continues very poor and although quotations are generally unchanged the tone throughout is heavy.

Fixed Oils, etc.

THE majority of products in this section continue in very poor demand, and quoted values are easy in these instances. Palm oils are again easier. Linseed oil and turpentine have a better tone at the slightly easier rates now quoted. ACID OILS are dull and irregular: coconut and/or palm kernel, 30s. 6d.; groundnut, 27s. 6d.; soya, 24s. 6d. spot. CASTOR.—Quoted prices are maintained on a dull market: pharmaceutical, 47s.; first pressings, 42s.; second pressings, 39s. per cwt. on the spot in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT remains quiet, with values about unchanged: deodorised, spot, 41s.; Ceylon, 32s. 3d. c.i.f. COTTON is steady and business has been fair: deodorised, 38s. 6d.; common edible, 36s. 6d.; soapmaking, 34s.; crude, 31s. 6d. spot. GROUNDNUT has been quiet but is steady: deodorised, 41s. 6d.; crude Oriental, 36s. 3d. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is slightly easier on a dull market: deodorised, 41s.; crude, 34s. 6d. spot. PALM.—Further considerable reductions in quoted prices are recorded, while business continues very poor: Lagos, 25s. 3d.; softs, 25s.; mediums, 26s.; hards, 27s.; bleached, 28s. spot. RAPE is quiet and unchanged, refined, 42s.; crude 40s. 6d. spot. SOYA is dull and slightly easier: deodorised, 37s. 3d.; crude, 34s. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—At slightly lower rates forward the market shows a firmer tone, closing strong: on spot, 41s.; May, 39s.; May-August, 38s. 6d.; September-December, 37s. 7½d. Boiled oil on spot, 44s. 6d. TURPENTINE.—The market has fluctuated considerably in sympathy with American cable advices, but the tendency latterly was firmer on a good rally from the worst in American prices. Demand here has been more active and prices were about 39s. per cwt. for spot, 39s. 3d. for June, and 39s. 9d. for July-December. London deliveries for last week were 2,531 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 35,861 barrels, comparing with 35,637 barrels for the same period last year. Stocks were 12,812 barrels, which, including spirit afloat, makes the London visible supply 15,062 barrels, as against 10,731 barrels a year before. RESIN.—Prices in America dropped further, but active buying was attracted and the market improved considerably. C.i.f. terms for American were as follows: B/D 14s. to 14s. 9d., E/F 15s. 4½d. to 15s. 9d., K/M 16s. to 16s. 14½d., W/G 16s. 6d., and W/W 17s. 4½d. WOOD.—Hankow in barrels on spot is offered at about 56s., with the market flat. OLIVE.—French B.P. is 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; edible, 4s. 9d. to 5s.; Italian edible, 6s. 6d. per gallon.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—Quiet markets continue to be reported, with the tone indicating easy markets.

Cochineal Cultivation

THE cultivation of cochineal and its exportation is a growing industry in the Canary Islands. The following were the exports during the past two years: During 1928, 15,630 kilos were shipped to the United States and 170,070 kilos to all

other countries; during 1929 (first three months) 2,200 kilos went to the United States and 82,600 kilos to all other countries. Great Britain is the largest importer, France next and then the United States.

Java Citronella Oil

THE exports from Java in tons of 1,000 kgs. during the month of March 1930 have amounted to 61 tons. The figures given by the N.V. Handel-Maatschappij "Stille Zuidzee," Amsterdam, are now:—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
January	104	107	104	67½	55
February	100	135	98	72	64
March	118	100	81	107	61
Total, Jan.-Mar.	322	342	283	246½	180
April	105	90	114	82½	—
May	73	90	184	121	—
June	95	132	109	43	—
July	110	94	78	80	—
August	81	88	77	77	—
September	95	141	58	66	—
October	108	96	91	54	—
November	93	122	77	41	—
December	100	117	72	53	—
Total, Jan.-Dec...	1,182	1,312	1,143	864	—

Norwegian Cod-Liver Oil

WITH reference to the notices which have been published in the *C. & D.* from time to time, it should be noted that new regulations on the subject have been issued by a royal resolution of December 20 last, which supersede the regulations laid down by the royal resolution of January 10 and August 23, 1929. The new regulations are similar to those formerly in force, but contain additional provisions prohibiting the mixing of fish liver oil which is prepared outside Norway with oil prepared in Norway (including oil prepared on board a Norwegian vessel), and requiring oil made in Norway wholly from cod liver to be branded with the designation "Norsk medisinsk torsklevertran" (Norwegian medicinal cod-liver oil) or similar designation, while other medicinal oil prepared in Norway must be branded to show that it is a medicinal oil of Norwegian origin. Detailed regulations issued in virtue of the resolution by the Ministry of Commerce lay down, *inter alia*, that foreign medicinal oil may only be imported after the analytical station of the control has been given proper notification. Such imported oil must not be mixed with Norwegian oil and will not be released to the importer until it has been passed by the analytical station. The latter station must also be notified before imported oil can be transferred from one buyer to another.

World's Vanilla Crops

H. MAYER SENIOR, LTD., give us the following figures as the estimated vanilla bean crop for the season 1929/30, being a total of about 790 tons, divided as follows:—

	Tons		Tons
Madagascar	350	Tahiti	70
Nossi-Bé	45	Seychelles, Java and	
Réunion	80	Ceylon	20
Comores	125	Guadeloupe	2
Mexico	95		

In normal circumstances this total quantity would hardly suffice to fill the world's consumption, and higher prices might be expected; this figure must now, however, be read in relation to the figures of the preceding season, when a superabundant crop, yielding 1,370 tons, was gathered and cured. This unprecedented total, 370 tons in excess of an already record estimation of 1,000 tons, as was generally anticipated in the early part of last year, was due to arrivals coming from Madagascar in never-ending succession right up to the end of 1929, and consequently the bulk of this excess must be considered a carry forward into the present season. Prices reached their lowest point last May, when speculative operations brought about a fairly sharp rise, which, however, was only maintained for about two months, values gradually again subsiding throughout the rest of the year and leaving the article once more on an unremunerative level. Optimists are not wanting, but same are to be found principally amongst the stronger planters, who so often have found the depression at an end once their supplies were out of their hands. The situation of vanilla has seldom been as obscure as at present, but this can no doubt be said of most other commodities under the prevailing world-wide depression.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

The Essex Ring

SIR,—The removal of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to its new home in that short street which runs off the Strand recalls memories of Elizabethan days. . . . The sale some time ago in London by auction of the ring given by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex terminates a romantic story. In presenting him with the ring she desired him to keep that pledge of her affection, and assured him that into whatever disgrace he should fall, if he sent her that ring she would immediately, on the sight of it, recall her former tenderness, would afford him a patient hearing, and lend a favourable ear to his apology. Essex reserved this precious gift to the last, but after his trial and condemnation he resolved to try the experiment, and committed the ring to the Countess of Nottingham, whom he desired to deliver it to the Queen. The Countess was prevailed upon by her husband, the mortal enemy of Essex, not to execute the commission; and Elizabeth, who still expected that her favourite would make a last appeal to her tenderness, ascribed the neglect of it to his invincible obstinacy, and was, after much delay and many internal combats, pushed by resentment and policy to sign the warrant for his execution. The Countess, falling into sickness, and affected with the near approach of death, was seized with remorse for her conduct, and having obtained a visit from the Queen, craved her pardon and revealed to her the fatal secret. The Queen, astonished with the incident, burst into a furious passion; she shook the dying Countess in her bed, crying to her that God might pardon her, but she never could. The relic has been given to the authorities of Westminster Abbey and laid in a casket on her tomb—a more fitting place could not be found. . . .—Yours, etc.,

J. LAING.

Laurencekirk.

Departmental Committee's Report

SIR,—In the first paragraph of the article entitled "The Case for the Draft Bill" (C. & D., May 3, p. 547) the writer states that the increasing use of large and wholesale quantities of poisons for industrial purposes called for more facilities of supply than those afforded by chemists, the legal sellers of poison. Whatever may have been the case in the past, in these days this kind of material is purchased direct from the wholesaler or manufacturer, and the thing is classed as a wholesale transaction; even such a thing as a gallon of disinfectant for flushing the drains of a concert hall comes under the heading of "for the purposes of trade." It is therefore very difficult to see why there should be any need for further relaxation of the poison laws. Then as regards the statement that a Government Committee has taken official notice of the practice of pharmacy as a profession, is this recognition worth anything? We are to have inspectors of pharmacies to see that pharmacists carry out their duties properly, but will they be enabled also to inspect dispensaries, surgeries, and other places where the practice of pharmacy is carried on? If the right of preparing or adding to the Poisons Schedule has frequently brought the Society to loggerheads with Government departments when the Schedule could not be altered without reference to the Society, what will they be able to do in the future except to express a pious hope that certain poisons should be on one part or other of the list? With regard to "other poison sellers," it definitely states in the draft Bill that every local authority shall keep a list of persons entitled to sell Part II poisons, and shall enter in the list the name of any person who, having a place of business in the area, applies to have his name entered. Surely this clause

is wide enough to include every shop in a town. At present all pharmacists go on the register when qualified. Is the present Register to be torn up? But in spite of all these doubtful points I agree with your contributor that the eight points he enumerates towards the end of his article are definite gains, and will be well worth having if the Poisons Schedule difficulty can be settled satisfactorily.—Yours truly,

SCHEDULED (13/5).

SIR,—The demands of "An Ordinary Chemist" (C. & D., May 3, p. 556) would be quite feasible if the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society were the body to decide the fate of the draft Bill. I agree with him entirely that we have given away quite enough of our rights in the past few years without having to make what would appear to be the final sacrifice. But the future of this Bill will be decided in Parliament, not in Bloomsbury Square, and in all probability it will be brought forward as a Government measure, and backed by the Government departments interested, so that if the Council were to say they would not have this or that it is doubtful if it would make any difference to the progress of the Bill. The only thing which might happen would be that some provision would be made to replace entirely the pharmacists who had refused to co-operate. There are many things in the Bill which I do not like, particularly the clauses which refer to the sale of Part II poisons—they are much too indefinite as they stand. When "An Ordinary Chemist" says that we should resign membership and carry on as ordinary shopkeepers, what exactly does he mean—cease to stock poisons, give up the N.H.I., and confine our business to proprietary lines, toilet articles and photographs? I should hardly think that a pharmacist who refused to pay the fees for membership would be admitted as a listed dealer; some step would be taken to nullify the refusal, so a policy of resistance is hardly the one to improve matters.

Faithfully yours,

EXTRA-ORDINARY (12/5).

Council Election

SIR,—May I be allowed a further portion of your valuable space, in this last issue of your esteemed publication before this momentous Council election takes place, to reply very briefly to some of my critics? I have been asked why one so young as I should aspire to become a member of Council. The answer is easy: this is "an age of youth," and younger people must get there somehow, because otherwise, unless "rejuvenation" be resorted to, the Council must surely die out! This country trusted youth in the Great War—they will place the same confidence in youth in the administration of constructive government. Some have said, "Why totally oppose the 'Bill'?" My answer is because I do not think this "Bill" is anything like the measure pharmacy requires; and, moreover, if a real piece of parliamentary legislation is required (and it is very badly required), surely the thousands of qualified pharmacists in this country have the ability at their service to draft the right thing and the power in their own hands to get it introduced and passed through the Houses of Parliament. Many say this cannot be done; but I am certain it can, if done in the proper way and by the right people. Many have said, "What can we do to improve our present seemingly hopeless position in the scheme of things?" My reply to this is to put the Pharmaceutical Council right, and to begin this work now by putting a "cross" against the name of each of the "seven progressive candidates" who have the interests of the working retail chemist at heart, who have adopted the correct policy for the material improvement of those the Council seek to govern, and who will endeavour to give a 100-per-cent. service in this moment of great need and at all times. Lest you may forget, the names are:—Barr, Heathfield, Lees, Matthews, Mayson, Miller and Padget. A word in closing to Scottish pharmacists: despite postcards with incomplete information, I am Scottish and Dunfermline is in Scotland.—Yours very faithfully,

THOMAS C. MILLER.

Dunfermline.

Dispensing Notes and Difficulties

Mixture or Emulsion?

SIR,—Could you tell me the best way to dispense the following mixture?

Liquor. bismuthi	...	...	...	3j.
Magn. carb.	...	...	...	3ij.
Sod. bicarb.	...	...	...	3ij.
Pancreatin.	...	...	...	gr. xv.
Paraffin. liquid.	...	...	ad	3viij.

Yours faithfully,

M. W. L. (19/4).

[The amount of liquor bismuthi is uncertain, as you have over-written the sign. If 3j is correct the best method of dispensing is simply stated. Mix the powders intimately in a mortar, using mag. carb. levis, and then add three ounces of liquid paraffin until a smooth paste is produced. Now add the liquor bismuthi, manipulating the pestle briskly, then most of the remaining oil, and pour into the bottle. Any remaining oil should be used to mix up any material in the mortar, and then transferred to the eight-ounce bottle. An excellent mixture results. If the sign for the quantity of liquor bismuthi is 3j it will be necessary to make a primary emulsion, using the 4:2:1 method, thus:—Paraffin liquid, 3ij.; pulv. acacie, gr. 240; liquor bismuthi, 3j. Having obtained a sound product, add the three powders previously well mixed, incorporate thoroughly, and finally add the remainder of the oil, using a few drachms at a time, until sufficient emulsion is ready to fill the eight-ounce bottle. A thick, easily pourable cream is obtained which should be dispensed in a wide-mouthed bottle.]

A Frequent Fault

SIR,—Kindly inform me as to the best method of dispensing mist. bromidorum, N.I.F. I get an unsightly precipitate on the addition of the ext. glycyrrh. liq.—Yours faithfully,

S. M. (27/3).

[We have made this mixture by dissolving the three bromides and the purified borax in four ounces of the water, adding the liquid extract of liquorice and arsenical solution to the remaining chloroform water, and mixing the two solutions. When the mixture is prepared this way, no precipitate occurs after standing a week. The fault usually in such cases is found to be due to adding the salts to the concentrated liquorice solution.]

Legal Queries

R. J. B. (12/5).—A patent medicine licence must be taken out for each shop where dutiable medicines are sold. If the proprietor of the agency is not a registered chemist and druggist, it will be an offence for him to supply any preparation containing a scheduled poison.

W. H. (26/4).—The yachts to which you refer are ships within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, and consequently Section 13 (1) of the Dangerous Drugs (Consolidation) Regulations, 1928, would apply to these yachts (*C. & D.*, November 10, 1928, p. 583). However, you should note that supplies of tincture of opium and compound tincture of chloroform and morphine may only be made to the master of the ship, who may or may not be the owner.

R. W. P. (3/5) owns a house and shop which he has let on a ten years' lease. It is provided that the rent shall be paid weekly and that the tenant may be evicted if the rent is three weeks in arrear. Is it legal for "R. W. P." to accept from the tenant, for rent due, a cheque post-dated for three weeks? Should the tenant become bankrupt, will "R. W. P." be entitled to claim the balance of the ten years' rent? [It is not illegal to accept a post-dated cheque. In the event of the bankruptcy of the tenant, "R. W. P." will not be able to claim rent that is not already due.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for, and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

G. H. M. (3/82).—LIQUID CEMENT.—This was also called "Gaskit Cement," and is a clear, thick liquid, smelling strongly of kerosene, and readily inflammable. It is used for connecting surfaces on radiator-heads, carburettors and the like. The resinous body has many of the physical properties of a soft shellac, but shellac is not appreciably soluble in kerosene. There is evidence of there being no fatty oil or rubber. The satisfactory identification of the resin or wax would be a difficult matter.

M. W. C. (1/82).—BLOOD PRESSURE TABLETS.—These tablets are white, consisting mainly of sugar of milk of the homœopathic type; otherwise they are tasteless. They contain a little calcium, and hence they may well be calcarea carbonica tablets, probably 3X, of the homœopathic school. They show also a trace of magnesium.

Raison (13/5).—COCCIDIOSIS.—The disease regarding which you inquire is either coccidiosis or bacillary diarrhoea. Coccidiosis is due to a parasite, infecting the intestines principally. The eggs or ova are passed with the faeces, then they are picked up by the animals, and so the disease is produced until it is quite general in a district. The acute is bacillary white diarrhoea. The treatment is very unsatisfactory, the better plan being to destroy all affected and suspicious cases, remove the rest of the birds to clean surroundings and houses, dress the ground with lime, disinfect the houses and pens with strong disinfectant. As a preventive give pot. permang. gr. ij in a pint of water. If affected give zinc. sulph. carbol., gr. j-ij in same amount of water, and the following day give gr. v-xv in water. Pot. iodid. is also recommended and is well worth a trial.

R. and H. (5/3).—ROUP MIXTURE.—This solution contains ferric chloride 4.9 per cent. (about one-third liq. ferri perchlor), phenol 3 per cent., and glycerin about 40 per cent. The greenish colour is due to the yellow of the ferric salt and the purple of the ferric-phenol compound.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," May 15, 1880.

Statistics of Public Analysts

Mr. G. W. Wigner publishes in the "Analyst" for May his annual report of the work done by public analysts during 1879, as far as it can be ascertained by private inquiry. He gives a table in which the returns from 212 districts are carefully collated. The gross total of work done, as far as these returns show it, gives 17,574 as the number of samples examined, and 3,032 as the number found to be adulterated—an average percentage of 17.25. This, as Mr. Wigner points out, is a slight increase over the percentage of 1878, a result which he does not understand. . . . An illustration of the inconclusive character of these figures is well given in the drug column. According to the returns, the adulterated samples were in 1879, 26.66 per cent. of the whole of the specimens examined. In 1878 they were 35.77 per cent. But Mr. Wigner warns his readers not to conclude hastily from this that druggists are 9 per cent. honest than they were, for he says "it must be borne in mind that this year comparatively few samples of violet powder are included"; in other words, one craze has died out and another has not yet had time to spring up.



[Commenced C. & D. July 5, 1924]

Silver is a white lustrous metal which is stable in air free from sulphuretted hydrogen. Molten silver absorbs oxygen from air, and, on cooling, this is given up with some violence at the moment of solidification. Water and steam are practically without action on the metal; halogens at ordinary temperatures react slowly, especially if moist. Halogen acids, particularly hydriodic acid, dissolve it slowly. Silver is attacked by aqueous solutions of sodium chloride in the presence of air, for which reason silver saltspoons become corroded in contact with table salt. In contact with many sulphides and substances, such as indiarubber containing sulphur, silver becomes coated with the sulphide, Ag_2S . The so-called "oxidised" silver is made in this way, by treating the article with a hot solution of an alkali sulphide. The main solvent for silver is nitric acid, which attacks it readily with evolution of nitric oxide and formation of the nitrate, AgNO_3 . Refined silver contains 99.75 to 99.9 per cent. of the element. The element can be obtained in colloidal solution by passing an arc between silver electrodes in cold water. Solid colloidal silver can be prepared by reducing silver nitrate in the presence of sodium citrate, with ferrous sulphate. The precipitate is washed with sodium citrate solution, dissolved in water, reprecipitated with absolute alcohol and dried. It is a purple, blue or green solid giving a deep-red aqueous solution, and is readily changed to the usual form of silver on being treated with an acid. Medicinal colloidal silver is usually associated with albumin. It may be obtained by reducing freshly-precipitated silver oxide, obtained by interaction of solutions of silver nitrate and caustic potash, with an alkaline solution of albumin. A few drops of acetic acid are added, and the precipitates washed, dissolved in a small quantity of sodium hydroxide and the solution evaporated *in vacuo* at a low temperature. It is official in the German Pharmacopœia, where it is required to contain not less than 70 per cent. of silver. It is used in ointment form ("Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 664) as an antiseptic in the treatment of skin diseases. The ointment is sometimes known as ung. Crêdê. A solution of colloidal silver is sometimes used in the x-ray diagnosis of kidney or bladder lesions, as it is opaque to the rays.

Silver: Fineness.—By the Coinage Act, 1870 (Schedule 1), the fineness of silver for British coins was fixed at $\frac{23}{24}$ of pure silver (=925 on the millesimal scale). The Coinage Act, 1920, altered the proportion to one-half (=500 millesimal). An alloy consisting of silver 50 per cent., copper 40 per cent., nickel 5 per cent., and zinc 5 per cent. was adopted for the silver coinage (new design) authorised by Order in Council in November 1927. Other countries use their own standards of fineness—e.g., in France the proportion of pure silver in nine-tenths.

Silver Salts.—A large number of salts of silver are known, most of which are insoluble. The nitrate is the principal exception, and is therefore the starting point for the preparation of other silver compounds. It forms colourless, transparent crystals, very readily soluble in water, 2 in 1, and also soluble in alcohol, about 1 in 20. On heating, silver nitrate melts at about 212° , but the results of different observers are not concordant; at higher temperatures the salt decomposes, giving off oxygen and forming the nitrite, while at a dull red heat it is completely decomposed to metallic silver. Aqueous solutions

slowly decompose on exposure to light, possibly owing to the fact that silver nitrate is blackened by contact with organic matter, traces of which may be present in the water. The solution is also decomposed by caustic alkalis with precipitation of silver oxide, Ag_2O ; the precipitate is soluble in aqueous ammonia, and if the solution be allowed to stand it deposits the explosive compound silver fulminate $\text{Ag}_2(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{O}$. Silver nitrate is used pharmaceutically as an escharotic. It coagulates albumin, and in contact with living animal tissues forms an impermeable film of silver albuminate, which inhibits further caustic action; the blackening of the film, which is white at first, is due to reduction of the albuminate. The local application of silver nitrate is effected by the use of caustic pencils, in which the brittle nature of the silver salt is reduced by admixture with potassium nitrate, or with silver chloride, which was official in former editions of the U.S.P., and was prepared by melting the silver nitrate at a low temperature with a small proportion of hydrochloric acid. In dilute solution silver nitrate is astringent and antiseptic. In one or two per cent. solution it is used for eyedrops, particularly for ophthalmia neonatorum; stronger solutions, up to 5 per cent., are used as a paint in tonsillitis and diphtheria, and dilute solutions, about 1-1,000, as a urethral douche. It is seldom used internally, but is sometimes administered as an astringent in gastric ulcer and in the diarrhoea of children; it should be given in pill form massed with kaolin ointment. It was formerly given for epilepsy and affections of the central nervous system, but its use is not supported by any physiological evidence. It is incompatible with organic matter—for which reason lotions cannot be prepared with aromatic waters, and also with tannins, alkalis and most acids and salts. Prolonged administration internally may result in the condition known as argyria, in which the skin becomes pigmented by the deposition of silver in slate-blue granules. In conjunction with a reducing agent, such as pyrogallie acid, it has been used as a hair dye; it is also a constituent of some marking inks. Silver exists in combination with proteid substances. Many of these can be applied in high concentrations and have been extensively used in affections of the conjunctiva and urethra, particularly if of gonococcal origin. Such compounds are usually incompatible with alkaloids. Several other salts of silver, such as the acetate, citrate, lactate, picrate and sulphocarbonate, have been advocated as antiseptics, but have not been used very extensively. Silver salvarsan has been used more or less successfully in place of the parent substance.

Simaruba Bark.—This bark is but little used in Great Britain at the present time, and more frequently in Scotland than in England. It was introduced into Paris in 1713 from Guiana, where it was used by the natives with great success in dysentery and soon gained a reputation in Europe, becoming official in the German, Dutch, Portuguese and Swiss pharmacopœias. The bark was originally obtained from the roots of *Simaruba officinalis*, D.C. (*S. amara*, Aublet), N.O. Simarubaceae, a tall tree with long, horizontal roots, but there are three varieties of the bark in commerce. Those from Orinoco and Surinam are apparently derived from *S. officinalis*, D.C., and that from Maracaibo from a species of *Simaruba* closely allied to *S. suffruticosa*, Engl. The original simaruba bark occurs in long, very fibrous strips, sometimes nearly a yard long, about three to four inches wide and up to one-fifth of an inch thick, and very difficult to break; they have evidently been deprived of the outer bark or cork by rasping or beating; frequently showing the remains of brownish corky warts or the depressions left after their removal; they are of a buff or yellowish-brown colour and often fissured or rent longitudinally, having a bitter taste but no odour. The Maracaibo bark is much harder and less fibrous than the true. The outer surface is hard, finely marbled with yellow and white, and the transverse section shows abundant groups of stone cells in the cortex and bast. Simaruba bark contains 0.05-0.1 per cent. of a colourless crystalline bitter principle, but it is neither glucosidal nor alkaloidal, and is distinct from samaderin and quassin. It also contains a tasteless crystalline substance and a yellow resin, and traces of a fluorescent substance and a little fixed oil.

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

Simple.—(1) A plant or part of a plant used for medicinal purposes. (2) A medicament composed of or derived from a single substance. (3) A single uncompounded substance. In the second of these senses the word is archaic, and in the third probably obsolete—e.g., "gunpowder is made of three simples."

Sinclair's Glue.—Two formulas for this preparation are given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. 1, p. 216. It is a sterilised surgical glue, used for fixing extension to fractured limbs, and is melted before use.

Sisal.—Sisal hemp is obtained from certain species of the genus *Agave*, which are found in Central America. During recent years it has been used more and more to supplement Manila hemp, and is very largely used in the manufacture of binder twine. In fact, it has become a rival to Manila hemp, and sells at about the same price in Mincing Lane. In spite of ever-increasing production the future of the industry seems very hopeful, and it is growing on a large scale in British East Africa, principally in the Tanganyika Territory and in Kenya. As showing the growth of the trade it may be said that the exports from Tanganyika during the first three quarters of 1929 advanced by 5,000 tons, or £260,000, bringing the total to over one million sterling for the nine months. Nyasaland also grows sisal on a small scale, and in West Africa the Gold Coast is now giving attention to sisal. Details in regard to its cultivation were given in an article published in the *C. & D.*, October 12, 1929 (p. 454).

Situation, Applying for.—A situation which is advertised as vacant usually falls to the applicant who gives the most complete information regarding the facts that the prospective employer wants to know. The principal particulars required in the case of an applicant for an assistant's post in a retail shop are:—(1) Name and address; (2) age; (3) height; (4) whether married or single; (5) if married, number of children; (6) whether qualified or not; (7) length of experience; (8) references, either enclosing copies of testimonials or giving names and addresses of past employers or other persons; (9) a brief reference to specialised knowledge (e.g., optics), if any. Any details specified in an advertisement should, as a matter of course, be given, and a first letter of application should not be encumbered with unnecessary claims as to the ability of the writer. A photograph of the applicant may be sent with his or her letter when not asked for, but it should be one adequate for its purpose.

Size.—Gelatinous solutions used in glazing paper, stiffening textiles, and many manufacturing processes.

Skullcap.—This name is applied to several species of the genus *Scutellaria* (N.O. Labiatae). Some of the species, of which about one hundred are known, are used by herbalists. The one used in this country is *S. galericulata*, Linn., a species with deep-blue flowers about one inch long and turned all in one direction. The genus is characterised by an ovate calyx furnished at the back with a concave scale, which finally assumes the appearance of a hinge on which the upper lip of the calyx closes on the fruit. The species chiefly used is *Scutellaria lateriflora*, Linn., a species characterised by small blue flowers only about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, the inflorescence consisting of simple axillary spikes. The leaves are smooth and lanceolate with a rounded base. It is a common species on rocky banks of lakes, and on the edges of marshes and damp and partly shaded localities almost throughout North America. This species is, however, often supplanted in American commerce by other species. One of these, the so-called "Western *Scutellaria*," has roughly grey, hairy leaves, and has much larger flowers in terminal panicles, the flower being $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. This is attributed to *S. carescens*, Nutt, but Lloyd mentions *S. versicolor*, Nutt, as one of the most important substitutes for skullcap. *Scutellaria* contains a bitter crystalline glucoside, which may be identical with that of the European species *S. altissima*, Linn., or of the Japanese species *S. Baicalensis*, Georgi, both of which have been

named scutellarin. *Scutellaria* has been recommended in a variety of diseases, chiefly as a nerve tonic, such as chorea, epilepsy, nervous exhaustion, intermittent fever, incontinence of urine, etc. Its dose is one to two drachms given in decoction or fluid extract. Illustrations of *S. lateriflora*, Linn., and *S. carescens*, Nutt, are given in the National Standard Dispensary, 1905, p. 1376.

Slaked Lime, or calcium hydroxide, is a white amorphous powder, formed by the action of water on quick lime. Slaked lime is more soluble in cold water than in hot—its solubility at 15° C. being 1 in 779, while at 99° C. only 1 in 1650. A saturated solution of calcium hydroxide at ordinary temperatures (approximately 0.1 per cent.) is known as lime-water. It has an alkaline reaction, and absorbs carbon-dioxide with the precipitation of calcium carbonate. Lime water is largely used to prevent the clotting of milk in infant feeding, and is also useful as a cure for warts, when about half to one pint per day should be taken. Milk of lime is calcium hydroxide suspended in less water than is required for complete solution. Calcium hydroxide is more soluble in sugar solutions than in water, owing to the formation of a saccharate.

Slippery Elm.—This is the bark of *Ulmus fulva*, Mich. (N.O. Urticaceae), a native of North America, extending from Canada westward, and most abundant in the Western States and reaching southward nearly to the Gulf of Mexico. The bark occurs in commerce in flat pieces consisting of liber only. It is often several feet long, and four to six inches broad, but only about one-eighth of an inch thick. It is extremely tough and difficult to break. Externally it is of a pale brownish-white colour, smooth, occasionally with the fragments of the corky layer adherent. It tears readily, however, in a longitudinal direction; when cut transversely the fibres are seen to be arranged in tangential rows, dissected by numerous medullary rays, giving the transverse section a delicate chequered appearance. It has a flavour and odour like that of fenugreek seed, and a distinct mucilaginous taste. The bark is sold in the form of very fine powder, and of a coarse powder, the coarser being used for poultices and the fine powder for gruel or invalid foods. It is highly prized by herbalists. In Potter's Cyclopædia it is stated that it has a soothing and healing action on all parts that it comes in contact with, and in addition it contains as much nutrition as oatmeal. The authors state "we cannot speak too highly of this remedy, and are confident there is nothing equal to it in this world for the above-mentioned use. Inflammation of the bowels has been cured both in infants and adults when all other remedies have failed, by the injection of an ounce of powdered bark in a pint of warm water. To make the fine powder into gruel or food a teaspoonful of it should be mixed first with an equal quantity of powdered sugar and a pint of boiling water added slowly, mixing as it is poured on. The mucilage, U.S.P., when required, should be made by digesting 93 grains of bruised (not powdered) slippery elm in three fluid ounces of water. It should be placed in a closed vessel, heated on a water bath for one hour, and then strained. Ten grains of the powdered bark will convert an ounce of distilled water into a thick jelly. It is especially useful in catarrhal condition of the intestines and bladder.

Sloe.—The fruit of *Prunus spinosus*, Linn. a blackthorn (N.O. Rosaceae) has this popular name. The plant is a rigid spiny bush common in hedgerows and roadside wastes. The small white flowers are borne in March and April. It is often used for quickset hedges, but as it throws suckers and, like many of the Rosaceae, forms many dead branches, it is not so serviceable as the hawthorn. The fresh flowers of the sloe tree are used in homœopathic medicine, but are best collected when in bud. Its small, glossy black fruits are intensely astringent and sour. The juice of the fruit is said to be used in adulterating port wine and in distilling certain varieties of gin. The leaves are said to be mixed up more or less in cheap tea.

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Perfumery and Assay and
Mining Requisites. Con-
tractors to Hospitals and
Public Institutions.

AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN

London Office :

12-14 LAFONE ST., LONDON, S.E.1

Phone : HOP 5594.



WHOLESALE ONLY

CHEMICALS

TECHNICAL

PHARMACEUTICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC

ESSENTIAL OILS

GELATINES

SPECIAL

MEDICAL

PREPARATIONS

Angiolympe (Dr. Rous)	Idozan (5% Fe)	Papain (Dega Brand)
Asthmolysin (Dr. Weiss)	Incitamin	Pebeco (Beiersdorf)
Bilival (Ingelheim)	Kathiolan (Marcussen)	Pericholan (Ingelheim)
Cadechol (Ingelheim)	Lobelin (Ingelheim)	Posterisan
Camphogen (Ingelheim)	Lysol (Dega Brand)	Subitol
Chinosol (Original)	Necaron (Ingelheim)	Subitine
Devatol-A	Pagenstecher's Eye Lotion	Terpichin
		Zedeno

CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & Co. (CHEM.) Ltd.

9-10 ST. MARY-AT-HILL - - - LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams : Acidolan, Bilgate, London.

Telephone : Royal 1866 (4 lines)



Hubbuck's Pure Oxide of Zinc

is made by sublimation, and is
warranted to contain upwards of

99.9 PER CENT.

of pure oxide; in fact, the
impurities are not traceable.

Thos. Hubbuck & Son, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1765

24 Lime Street, London, E.C.3

MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD, WHITE
ZINC, PAINT, OILS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, &c.

Australian Office : 34 Queen Street, Melbourne.

Sold by the following Wholesale Druggists
in Boxes of 7 lb. and 14 lb. stamped by
the Manufacturers; also in 1-lb. Boxes
and 1-lb. Glass Bottles:

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.	Hodgkinson, Prestons & King
Ayrton, Saunders & Co. Ltd.	Horner, L. A., & Sons
Bell, Jno., & Croyden	Huskisson, H. O., & Co.
Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd.	Lofthouse & Saltmer Ltd.
Bleasdale Ltd.	Mackay, Jno., & Co. Ltd.
Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd.	May, Roberts & Co. Ltd.
British Drug Houses Ltd.	Oliphed, Pattinson & Co.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.	Plakerton, Gibson & Co., Ltd.
Butler & Crispe Ltd.	Potter & Clarke Ltd.
Cockburn & Co. Ltd.	Raines, Clark & Co., Ltd.
Dakin Brothers	Raines & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.	Rankin & Boriani
Evans, Gadd & Co. Ltd.	Silversides, R. B. G.
Evans Sons Lescher & Wehh, Ltd.	Smith, T. & H. Ltd.
Ferris & Co.	Southall Bros. & Barclay Ltd.
Gale & Co.	Sumner, R., & Co.
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Harkness, Beaumont & Co. Ltd.	Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson Ltd.
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Barry, E. J., New York
Finlay Dicks & Co., New
Orleans
E. Fougere & Co.,
90/92 Beekman Street, New
York
Chas. L. Huisling, Inc.,
Platt Street, New York
Lehn & Fink, Inc., N. York
McKeeson & Robbins, Inc.
New York

Muth Brothers & Co., Balti-
more
Palmer, Ld., Montreal
S. B. Penick & Co., Inc.,
New York
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delphia
Schieffelin & Co., Inc., New
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GOLDEN SEAL ROOT (Hydrastis)

We are large handlers of Golden Seal
Root (Crude) at wholesale. If in the
market to buy it will pay you to
communicate with us by mail or cable.

DAVID BLUSTEIN & BRO. INC.

162 West 27 Street
NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A.

Cable Address:
Blubro, New York.

Codes Used:
ABC Fifth Edition, Bentley's

**DUTCH
Sugar
of Milk.**
"THE BEST"

**HOLLANDSCHE
MELKSUIKERFABRIEK
Amsterdam**

QUININE

QUINIDINE
CINCHONINE
CINCHONIDINE

Sugar-coated Quinine Tablets and Pills.

and

SALTS

Gelatine-coated Oval Pills.

BANDOENG
JAVA

BANDOENG QUININE FACTORIES

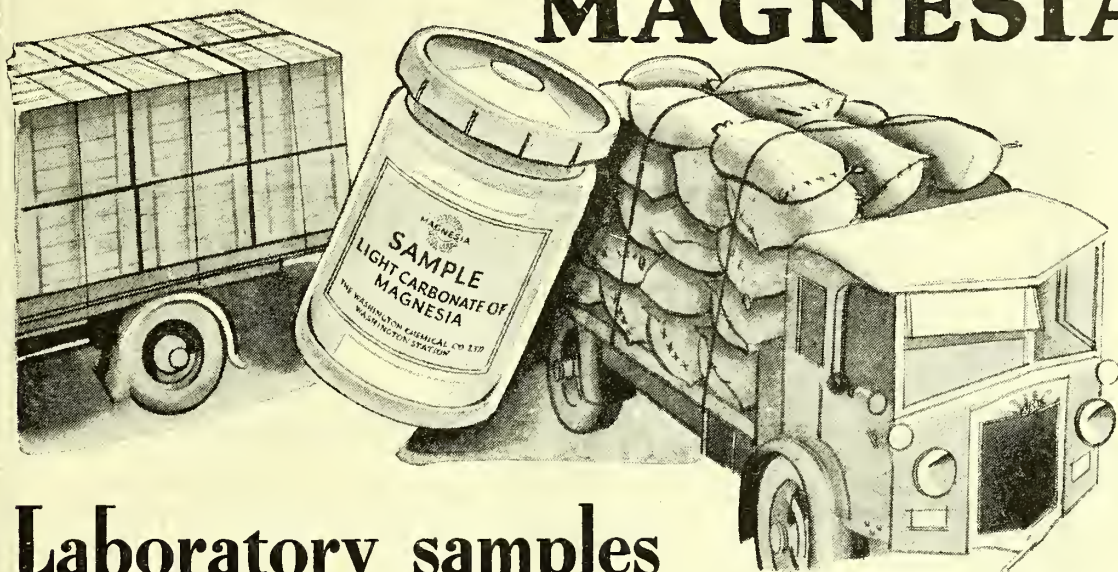
AMSTERDAM
De Wittenkade 43-50.

Telegrams: "Kininefabriek Bandoeng."

Samples, prices and particulars on application.

Telegrams: "Semadmy Amsterdam."

PATTINSONS MAGNESIA



Laboratory samples and bulk deliveries...

PATTINSONS Magnesia made by the Washington Chemical Company is the same whether it comes to you in a bottle as a laboratory sample or in lorry or truck-loads as a bulk delivery. Experience of Magnesia Manufacture gained in originating the Pattinson Process and in manufacturing vast quantities during the past 89 years, ensures the highest quality.

PM5-201

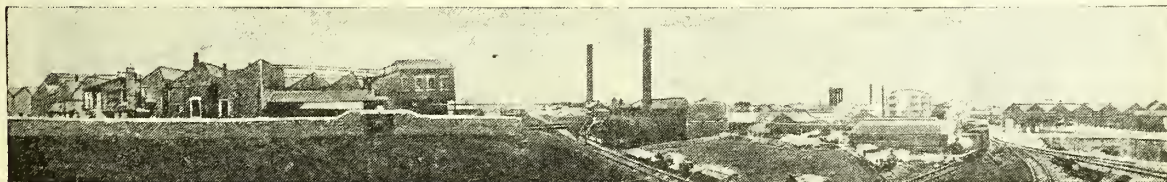


Pattinsons Magnesia in its various forms is unrivalled for purity, lightness, texture and freedom from moisture. For industrial and pharmaceutical purposes, Pattinsons Magnesia can always be relied upon for chemical purity and physical uniformity.

*Write for sample to the
sole manufacturers.*

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL CO. LTD.

WASHINGTON STATION • COUNTY DURHAM • ENGLAND



*The home of the original PATTINSON PROCESS
for the production of the finest grades of magnesia*



The Name
that stands
for Quality

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES "MERCK"

H. R. NAPP LIMITED,

Telegrams :
"Nappchem London"

**3 & 4, Clements Inn,
LONDON, W.C.2**

Telephone :
Holborn 1444 (2 lines)

THE ONLY SANTONIN FACTORY IN THE WORLD

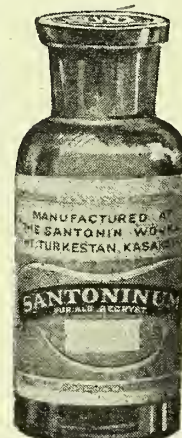
When buying Santonin in bulk or in bottles insist on the original Packing and Labels of the Tchiment Factory as illustrated below, which are the surest guarantee of the genuineness and purity of the goods.



Original
1 Kilo Carton. (Label.)

SANTONIN

THE ONLY SPECIFIC REMEDY
AGAINST WORMS IN HUMANS,
DOGS, PIGS, and other Animals.



Order from your usual wholesaler, but
write to us for our booklets :

"Common Helminths in Medical Practice,"

"The Dog Lover's Book,"

"The Worms of the Dog,"

and our artistic coloured Show Card.

Original Bottle Packing
1-oz., ½-oz. & ¼-oz.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TCHIMENT SANTONIN FACTORY:

ARCOS, LTD. (Santonin & Drugs Section),
Bush House, East Wing, Strand, London, W.C.2

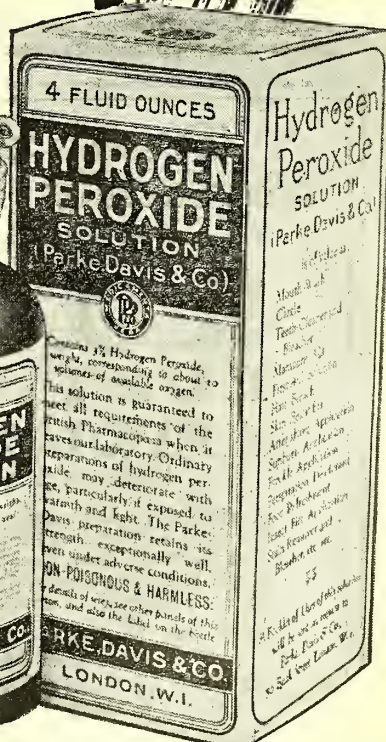
A GOOD ARTICLE—not sold
in the one price stores;
Satisfies customers—who come
for more;
Shows a reasonable profit.
Such is Hydrogen Peroxide
Solution (Parke, Davis & Co.)

MANY chemists have already
discovered that it pays to push
this product.
This advertisement is therefore
addressed to those who have not
yet done so, and to assure them
that it is well worth while to take
an interest in the Parke-Davis
solution.

**PRESTIGE & PROFIT
ASSURED.**



Hydrogen Peroxide SOLUTION (Parke, Davis & Co.)



**SEND
for
TERMS**

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., BEAK ST., LONDON, W. I.



'Petrolagar'

(Reg'd Trade Mark)

FREE OFFER.—You may have one 8-oz. bottle free with one dozen 8-oz. size, any assortment, or one 16-oz. bottle free with one dozen 16-oz. size, any assortment (not a mixed dozen of large and small).

Obtain the best terms by ordering 'Petrolagar' Brand Emulsion in dozen lots from your wholesaler.

PETROLAGAR LABORATORIES LTD., BRAYDON ROAD, LONDON, N.
Phone: CLISSOLD 7572.

· APOLLO · PURE LIQUORICE JUICE

Soluble : Smooth : Free from Grit : Well shaped stick : Rich in Glycyrrhizin.

Packed in 4lb. Cartons, Cases about 1 cwt. No charge for Bay Leaves.



MACANDREWS & FORBES, LTD., BUSH HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2

TEL. ADD.: "MACFORBES, ESTRAND, LONDON."

Established 1857

TEL. NO.: TEMPLE BAR 5392 (PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE)

A Truss that is obviously better

It is worth your while to investigate the definitely improved principle of the

KUTE RUPTURE APPLIANCE

Patent No. 246,658

A single size will fit any average person for either right hand or left hand rupture. The "Kute" Truss requires only one simple adjustment once, and can be fitted in a few seconds. It gives real comfort.

INGUINAL PATTERN	-	8/- each
	Retailing at 15/6	
SCROTAL PATTERN	-	8/6 each
	Retailing at 16/6	

ORDER ONE TO-DAY!

Sole Agents (Home and Export):

WM. ALFRED JONES, LTD.

West India House,
Maryland Street - - LIVERPOOL

Dr. BENGUÉ'S BALSAM

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT.

Dr. BENGUÉ'S ETHYL CHLORIDE.
Dr. BENGUÉ'S DRAGÉES.—EUPURGO.
PULMO (BAILLY).—FORXOL.—OPOBYL.
ANESTILE.—NARCOTILE.—HEMOSTYL.
LIPIODOL.—MUTHANOL.—ARHEMAPECTYL.
ENTERO ANTIGENS.—STAPHYLOTHANOL.
NEOPANGARPINE. RICARD'S CACHETS.

BENGUÉ & CO., LTD., MFG. CHEMISTS,
24 FITZROY STREET, LONDON, W.1.

The Profit's the thing

A steady profit is assured if you stock

CONSTIPON

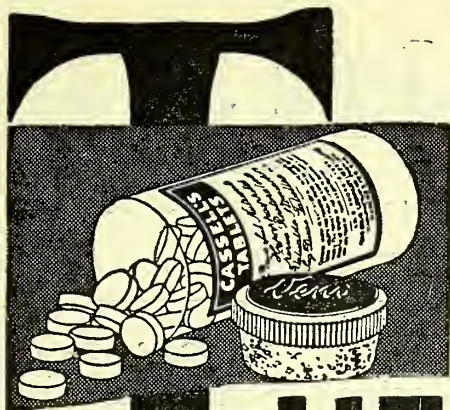
The demand is good, and sales are increasing daily.

TABLETS per box 3d., 6d. & 1/-

Stocked by Scottish Wholesale Druggists.

CONSTIPON

65 West Regent Street, Glasgow.



THEY SELL CONSISTENTLY — BECAUSE THEY HAVE PROVED THEIR *SUPERIORITY*.

People have come to know that Cassell's Tablets accomplish everything they are advertised to do. Once they've tried them, they will certainly become regular purchasers. Forceful advertising appearing in the leading national dailies, in a long list of provincial papers and magazines, is graphically telling, telling, telling thousands of homes of the great tonic and restorative qualities of Cassell's Tablets. People in your neighbourhood are reading all about Cassell's. Are you adequately stocked to meet every demand? Cassell's are the largest and most extensively advertised proprietary in the Drug Trade.

Cassell's offer you an all the year round profitable turnover, ready, steady, sure.

CASSELL'S TABLETS

Link up with our advertising and increase your daily business—send for the very attractive show material which we have prepared for your window and counter. A postcard will bring it to you by return post.

**ORDER THROUGH YOUR WHOLESALE, OR DIRECT
FROM THE BEECHAM-VENO CENTRAL DISTRIBUTING
DEPOT, CHESTER ROAD, MANCHESTER.**



PRUNOL

PRUNE JELLY

**SAFE AND
SIMPLE**



In Jars
1/6 and 2/11
From all
Wholesalers

NATURE'S FRUIT LAXATIVE FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS

In response to many requests from Chemists we have decided to distribute the

9d. TRIAL SIZE

through the Trade at the usual discounts.
Your Wholesaler holds stocks of this size.

40/- Bonus Parcels, together with Display Carton, Wrapping Paper, and Prunol Booklets, are available through your Wholesale House.

**PRUNOL PRODUCTS LTD., 21 COCKSPUR STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1**
Phone: Regent 1920 Wires: "Prunol, Westrand, London."

BESORBON

Richard Dickeson & Co.

(Dr. Hill's Formula)

**MEDICINAL SNUFF. ABSOLUTELY THE
FINEST REMEDY FOR CATARRH & COLD
IN THE HEAD.**

(Incorporated with Reynolds, Sons & Co., Ltd.)
57-59 CHARTERHOUSE STREET, LONDON, E.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1772
HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Continues to be prepared with scrupulous care in the greatest chemical purity by
Messrs. THOMAS & WILLIAM HENRY, 11, East Street, St. Peters, Manchester.
And is sold in Bottles, authenticated by a stamp bearing their name. Trade Mark, "Henry's Calcined Magnesia."
New York: Messrs. SCHIEFFELIN & CO, William Street. PRICE 2s. 9d. Paris: Messrs. ROBERTS & CO, 5, Rue de la Paix.

AN ENTIRELY NEW LINE

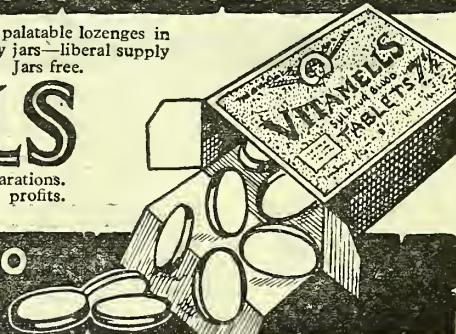


A combination of Garrod's Sulphur Lozenge with yeast. Most palatable lozenges in various colours and fruit flavours. Packed in 4 lb. or 7 lb. display jars—liberal supply of 7½d. cartons supplied with each order. 2/3 per lb. Jars free.

VITAMELLS

Take advantage of the boom in yeast preparations.
"Vitamells" look good, taste good, and bring good profits.
Ask us to send you a free 7½d. sample packet.

**BLYTON, ASTLEY & CO
EAGLE LABORATORIES
Lower Broughton MANCHESTER**





The 'Aspro' Review



17% Extra Profits.

"British to the Core"

New Series Display Features.



Beautiful New Display Features Printed in Natural Colours for Exclusive Showing by British Chemists

ACCEPTING the advice of a number of leading chemists to provide high-class display features we have pleasure in announcing the completion of a new series, exclusively produced for chemists.

The illustrations on these pages represent actual photographs of cut-outs just received from the printers. The size of each is approximately 22 by 14 inches, and the printing has been executed in full colour with a gloss finish. The composite display shown below is a folding combination in group form of the same figures and has been produced to place on counters, shelves, and in corners and recesses.

From the point of artistic value these displays will not only attract attention, but they will add tone to your display work—give an undeniable impression of progression—and the 'ASPRO' messages link your store to the largest medicine advertising campaign in the world.

Simply write or 'phone, and a complete set will be forwarded to any chemist in Great Britain.

There is no doubt that the new displays will further enhance 'ASPRO' sales for chemists. Turn up your ledger and analyse your 'ASPRO' purchases. IF YOU ARE NOT BUYING ON OUR BONUS TERMS you are losing an average additional 17 per cent. net profit, so figure out exactly what this extra percentage would mean to you EACH YEAR. With the cost of doing business rising higher year by year, is it good business to MISS an extra 17 per cent. net?

The 'ASPRO' bonus is as follows:—On a one gross order for 10's the bonus is one dozen packets; on half-gross order, 1 dozen packets. Half gross 10's is the minimum order accepted for Bonus purposes.

17% Extra Profit if You buy Your 'ASPRO' Supplies on Bonus Terms

On a one gross order for 27's the bonus is 2 dozen packets, on a half-gross order 1 dozen packets, and on a quarter gross order 1/2 dozen packets. A quarter gross order is the minimum quantity. There is no bonus on 5's or 60's.

The conditions are that the Chemist who buys on these terms undertakes to display prominently 'ASPRO' advertising matter in his shop window for 14 days, and sell at advertised prices. As 'ASPRO' is so extensively advertised, this action will not only bring customers into the Chemist's shop to purchase 'ASPRO,' but should enable the Chemist's staff to make other sales to these customers. Acceptance of bonus is considered acceptance of conditions regarding display and selling prices. For Bonuses it is not necessary to buy both sizes at the same time, i.e.,

single lots 6 dozen 10's or 3 dozen 27's will qualify the Chemist.

You order as follows:—We do not sell direct to the Chemist. All our business goes through Wholesalers. Orders may be sent either to your Wholesaler or direct to us. If to us, state the name of your Wholesaler, so that we may forward the order on and the Bonus will be supplied direct by us.

Ordinary prices for 'ASPRO' are as follows:—

3d. size containing 5 tablets 2/3 dozen.
6d. size containing 10 tablets 4/6 dozen.
1/3 size containing 27 tablets 11/6 dozen.
2/6 size containing 60 tablets 21/- dozen.
Less 2½% 30 days.

NOTE.—1/3 size contains 2 extra tablets. The 2/6 size 10 extra tablets.

'ASPRO' consists of the purest Acetyl Salicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

Agents—

GOLLIN & CO. PTY. LTD.
(Aspro Dept.)

SLOUGH, Bucks.

Phone - - - Slough 603.

No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.



Made by **ASPRO LIMITED**
Slough, England



Composite Display for Shelves and Recesses.
Printed in Full Colours.

The Latest and Greatest Healer



BRAND

OINTMENT
DUSTING POWDER
LOTION

FOR BURNS, WOUNDS AND ALL SKIN AILMENTS
... STANIFORM IS NATIONALLY ADVERTISED ...
 OBTAINABLE FROM USUAL WHOLESALE ON P.A.T.A. TERMS

Showcards, Window Displays,
 Literature, etc., from
STANIFORM, LTD.
 Garnwath Rd., London, S.W.6

PURE ORANGE WINE

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

(VINUM AURANTII B.P.)

Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopoeia.

(Wholesale only.)

Samples from Head Office, Thomas Street, DUBLIN, or London Office, 74 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C.3.

HONEY

CHOICE ENGLISH HONEY - - - ½ lb. Glass Jars, 11/- doz., 1 lb., 20/- doz.

FINEST CALIFORNIAN WHITE CLOVER " " 7/6 " " 12/6 "

Ditto in patent containers - - - 2 oz. 2/8, 4 oz. 4/3, 8 oz. 6/9, 16 oz. 11/- "

NATURAL LIQUID HONEY, Tupelo, not clarified, natural non-setting Nectar, in Glass Jars,
 ½ lb. 8/6, 1 lb. 14/- doz. Also French, New Zealand and Canadian Honey

C. W. HARPER, 254 STOCKPORT ROAD, MANCHESTER

CAPSULES d'ENERGIE

(Gland Rejuvenate Compound
with Glycerophosphates)

5/- size - - 22/- per doz.
 10/- size - - 40/- per doz.

Attractive Showcards.

SPECIAL TERMS AND PACKING FOR EXPORT

Obtainable through usual wholesalers or from—

JOHN W. MAWSON & Co., Ltd.
 LONDON, S.E.27.

SAMPLE BOX ON REQUEST

"Multum in Parvo."

"VAPOFORM" Disinfectant

Regd.

For disinfection of
Rooms,
Confined Spaces, &c.for HOME
and HOSPITALHas no injurious effects
whatever on Furniture,
Utensils, &c.Small size, capable of disinfecting
1000 to 2000 cubic ft., 8/6 per doz.Large size, capable of disinfecting
3000 to 6000 cubic ft., 13/- per doz.

Sole Proprietors—

HARKNESS, BEAUMONT & CO., LTD.
 Wholesale Chemists, EDINBURGH.

It will pay you to stock them!

When the public demand goods bearing a specified name the wide-awake retailer prepares to meet that demand and so reap the benefits which follow.

IGLODINE has become a household word, and the public, through satisfaction which comes after trial, are demanding IGLODINE PREPARATIONS. Are you the retailer who is preparing to meet the demand?

·Iglocline·

The Safe and Pure Antiseptic

Write to-day for full particulars to:

THE IGLODINE CO., LTD. - Newcastle-on-Tyne.

68³/₄% PROFIT ON OUTLAY

AND NOW IN 1/- TUBES

Take advantage **NOW** of the Special Bonus

The introduction of the smaller tube makes Kamberol a popular product at a popular price. This summer still larger numbers will look to it as the only effective remedy giving complete protection from insect bites for several hours. Then there is your own bonus offer, which expires on June 7. This means that

A SPECIAL BONUS

of $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen FREE Tubes will be given with 2 dozen orders of the 1/- size—ensuring a clear profit of 68 $\frac{3}{4}$ %.

THE MINIMUM BONUS PARCEL

will cost you 16/- in outlay and bring you a profit of 11/-.

Delay may mean losing your opportunity. Write now, and prepare for the summer demand.

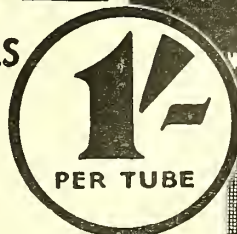


KAMBEROL

PREVENTS AND RELIEVES INSECT BITES

MEGGESON & CO LTD

Bermondsey
London SE16.



Wholesale
Price
8/- per dozen.

Everybody's using it now!

Snowfire Cream has gone from success to success. Thousands of women to-day rely on this pure, non-greasy vanishing cream as a skin-protector and beautifier. Its name and reputation, backed by consistent advertising, has made Snowfire the leader among popular priced face creams.

Snowfire CREAM



In Opal Jars and Aluminium hand-bag containers at 1/3 and 3d. respectively (retail).

Manufactured by
F. W. Hampshire & Co.
(1927), Ltd.
Sunnydale Works, Derby.

MANUFACTURING IN AUSTRALIA

A complete equipment located in Sydney, N.S.W., under the control of a qualified manufacturing chemist, is available for branded pharmaceutical products. The services of an associated distributing agency are also available, if desired.

London Correspondents :

FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD.

86 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

NIGROIDS for the Throat and Voice

Registered Trade Mark.

Sold in tins 4½d. and 1/6 each.

WHOLESALE TERMS ON APPLICATION

Sole Makers : **FERRIS & CO. LIMITED, BRISTOL**

The Body **NUMOL** Building Food

A PROFITABLE LINE TO SELL. AN EASY LINE TO HANDLE. A GOOD LINE TO WIN NEW CUSTOM

Prices and advertising material from—

NUMOL, LTD., Newcastle-on-Tyne



CACHETS "FINOT"

(White or Coloured)

With inscriptions in any desired tint; also Plain or Embossed.

"A distinction all their own."—C. & D.

"Perfection of Cachets."—Lancet.

These Cachets are especially adapted for Headache, Neuralgia and other powders.

COOPER SON & CO. LTD., 80 Gloucester Road, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
In 17 Sizes to fit the various types of Cachet Machines.

WAXED PAPER BAGS AND LINERS for CARTONS

THE MODERN PACKING FOR CHEMICALS
AFFECTED BY ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS.

For particulars apply to

WAXED BAGS LIMITED

Curtis Buildings
PARK ROYAL

N.W.10

Tel.: - - WILLESDEN 3620

USE

Lidac

INSOLUBLE

TRANSPARENT PAPER

WHITE, COLOURED, EMBOSSED, PRINTED

*The Ideal Wrapping for Perfumery
Soaps, Toilet Goods, &c.*EITHER COLOURLESS OR COLOURED TO HARMONISE
WITH GOODS. BAGS OF ALL SIZES AND SHAPES TO ORDERSole
Agents*Samples and Competitive Price from***W. S. MUIR & Co., Ltd.****83 Upper Thames St., London, E.C.4.**

Phones: City 6164, 6165, 0667.

LOSALL'S SALT

SELLS FREELY AND READILY:

PAYS 50 % ON OUTLAY.

An infallible remedy for

**Gout
Rheumatism
Eczema & Skin
Affections****P.A.T.A.** doz.
net**4 oz. tins 1/-, 8/-****8 oz. „ 1/9, 14/-****Bottles 2/-, 16/-**Attractive advertising
matter supplied on
application.**SOLD EVERYWHERE.***Manufactured by***LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, Ltd.
HULL.**

The best menthols ever made. They won't break off! They are warranted to give full satisfaction. The flat shape—convenient for carrying in a handbag—is a ready seller when prominently displayed. It is well to stock both shapes. Retail prices:—Acorn, 6d., 1/- and 1/6. Flat, 1/- and 1/9.

**EVANS SONS LESCHER
AND WEBB LTD**



Energen

Regd. Trade Mark

STARCH-REDUCED BREAD

AND

CEREAL HEALTH FOODS

ARE STANDARD IN THE DIET-ETIC TREATMENT OF DIABETES, AND THE ONLY FOODS WHICH BEAR THE WEIGHT OF PROTEIN, CARBOHYDRATE, FAT AND CALORIE VALUE ON EACH PACKAGE.

Widely prescribed by the Medical Profession in the Dietary for Weight Reduction, treatment of Blood Pressure, all Special Diets and during Convalescence.

The constancy of their protein and carbohydrate content enables the physician to prescribe and adjust the dietary as desired.

ENERGEN PRODUCTS ARE OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WHOLESALERS, AND OWING TO THEIR GENERAL USE, CHEMISTS ARE ABLE TO DEVELOP A PROFITABLE TRADE.

Diet Cards for Diabetes, Obesity, "Light Diets," and the Energen-Hollywood 18-day weight reduction diet (approved by Medical Authority), and Advertising Material, Show Cards, etc., sent free on request.

Panel Patients obtain all Energen Products at reduced rates with full profit to the chemist.

Particulars on application.

Energen

FOODS Co., Ltd.
WILLESDEN, LONDON, ENGLAND.



MAKE YOUR COUNTER A BOOKING OFFICE FOR THE HEALTH EXPRESS

Over five million people see advertisements of Reade's Express Powders every week in their own local papers which they read from cover to cover. Soon everyone will know how invaluable they are for all these complaints:—

**HEADACHE, INFLUENZA, CHILLS,
FEVERISHNESS, NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM and NEURITIS.**

When they see Express Powders in a Pharmacy they will say: "Perhaps one of those would stop this headache, or shake off this 'flu'."

The question is—Will that Pharmacy be yours? If so, you may be certain of a good share of this business, AND REMEMBER, Express Powders once sold continue to sell themselves.

NOTE REVISED PRICES AND PACK.

Sizes -	1/3 box	3/- box containing 22 powders	Box for opening containing 45 Powders at 2d. each 5/- each	Box for opening containing 110 powders at 2d. each 12/- each
Prices -	11/6 per doz.	30/- per doz.	2/6 each	6/4 each
Profit -	3/6 per doz.	6/- per doz.		
Yielded				

Special Prices upon application for £5, £10, and £25 Parcels.

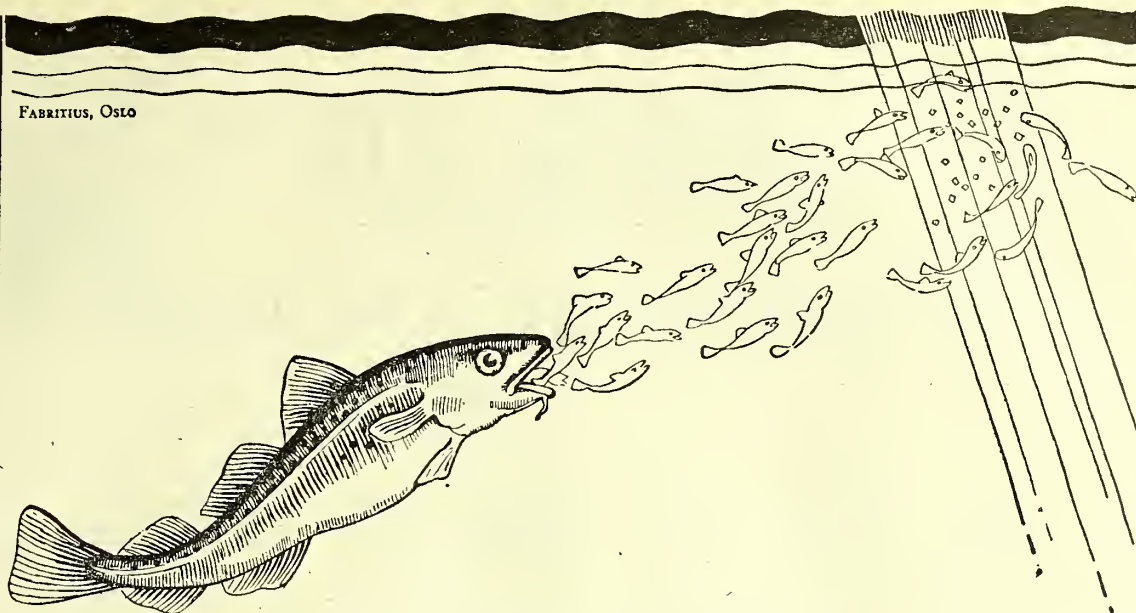
1/3 **READE'S** **2^p**
Per Box Per powder
EXPRESS POWDERS

London Distributors:

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., 7-13, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1.
SANGER & SONS, 42a, Hampstead Road, N.W.1.

READE BROTHERS & CO. LTD., Wolverhampton
Established 1773.

FABRITIUS, OSLO



One Tablespoonful of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil daily is sufficient to prevent Goitre.

The human body needs a certain minimum quantity of iodine every day. If this be lacking in one's normal diet, then goitre — that dread disease — may ensue.

But here, too, cod liver oil proves a sovereign remedy. Dr. Gulbrand Lunde of Stavanger, Norway, has proved that a shortage of iodine can be made good by a daily dose of cod liver oil. He says:

"Investigations have shown that Norwegian cod liver oil contains iodine in the proportion of about 15 milligrammes of iodine per kilogramme of cod liver oil. This iodine is present in organic combination. It has been shown that five hundredths of a milligramme of iodine per day is a sufficient quantity to cover the iodine requirements in even the worst goitre districts. This means that a daily dose of only $3\frac{1}{2}$ grammes will be sufficient to abolish any deficiency in iodine, and thus prevent endemic goitre".

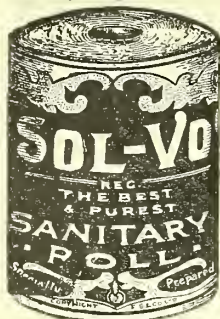
Norwegian cod liver oil is also one of the most useful allies against the infections of ordinary colds, bronchitis, tuberculosis etc.

Growth-promoting and anti-rachitic.



NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

National Committee for Promoting the Consumption of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, Bergen, Norway.

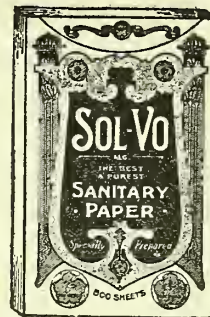


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REGD.

THE BEST & PUREST

SANITARY PAPER



Three dozen Rolls ... per doz. 7/- net.
Half gross " ... " 6/6 "
One gross " ... " 6/- "
Five gross " ... " 5/3 "

Three dozen Packets ... per doz. 10/- net.
Half gross " ... " 9/6 "
One gross " ... " 9/- "
Five gross " ... " 8/3 "

The M. G. TOILET ROLL

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Three dozen Rolls ... per doz. 4/9 net.
Half gross " ... " 4/6 "

One gross Rolls ... per doz. 4/3 net.
Five gross " ... " 4/- "

CARRIAGE PAID.

FORD, SHAPLAND & CO. Ltd.

LABELS & SHOWCARDS PRINTERS CARTONS & ENVELOPES.
GT. TURNSTILE, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1.

TELEGRAMS: FORSHAPCO. HOLB. LONDON.

TELEPHONES: HOLBORN 4695/7.

"STERAID" Regd. Dressings

Patent No. in Great Britain
221761/1924 and patented in all
the principal foreign countries.

Patent Rotating Canister packing to retain aseptic conditions. In use, only the
amount required is withdrawn and cut off. The remainder is not exposed.

GAUZES.

	Minimum Public Prices Each			Minimum Trade Prices Per Doz.		
	6-yd.	3-yd.	1-yd.	6-yd.	3-yd.	1-yd.
Sal Alembroth	2/3	1/3½	-/8½	20/3	11/6	6/4
Sublimate						
Carbolic						
Boric						

	Minimum Public Prices Each			Minimum Trade Prices Per Doz.		
	6-yd.	3-yd.	1-yd.	6-yd.	3-yd.	1-yd.
Plain Absorbent	2/-	1/2	-/8	18/-	10/6	6/-
Double Cyanide	2/6	1/5	-/9	22/6	12/9	6/9
Picric						
Iodoform	3/-	1/8	-/10	27/-	15/-	7/6

LINTS. PLAIN and BORIC.

	Min. Public Prices	Min. Trade Prices
2in. wide	1/3 each	11/3 doz.
4 "	1/9 "	15/9 "
6 "	2/3 "	20/3 "
Approx. 6 yds. Plain and 4 yds. Boric		

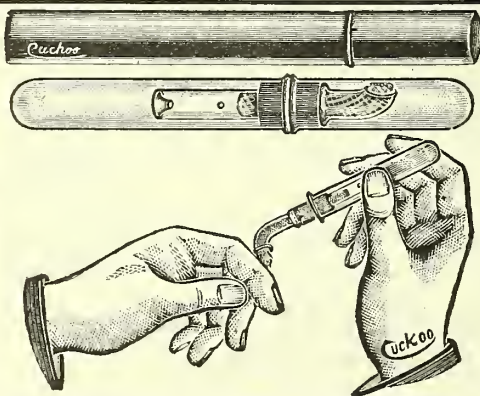
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ROBERT BAILEY & SON LTD., Marriott Street Mills, STOCKPORT

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London Office : SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C.1

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IODINE PENCILS

of Messrs. JOHN BELL & CROYDEN, Ltd.

are now much improved, as shown in
illustration. The design is registered
and the Pencil is made and marketed by

M. J. FECHER, LTD.

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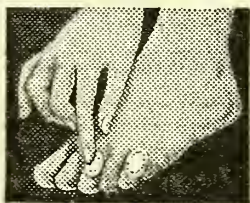
SCHOLL ADVERTISING FOLLOWS UP

SUCCESS OF FOOT COMFORT WEEK

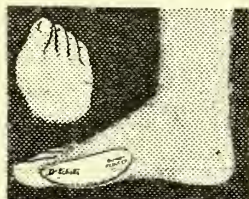
Part of advertisement which recently
appeared in the "Daily Mail":

All Foot Troubles can be corrected

No matter what foot trouble you may have—however painful or long standing—Dr. Scholl's scientific method of foot correction will rid you of it quickly and permanently. Do not disregard MINOR foot pains—even corns and callouses are warning of more serious ailments to come.

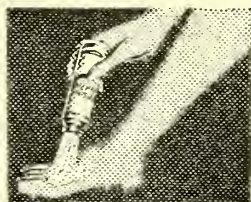


Dr. Scholl's Zino Pads for Corns—"Put one on—the pain is gone" Remove cause of corns—friction and pressure of shoes. Thin, protective, safe, soothing, healing. New Increased Quantity, per Box 1/3.



Dr. Scholl's Bunion Reducer, gives instant relief, reduces swelling, restores shoe shape. Small, medium and large sizes in Rights and Lefts. Each 2/6

The Modern Foot Toilet Habit—The Daily Use of Dr. Scholl's FOOT POWDER.



Care of the feet is well rewarded in increased comfort and efficiency. Make it a regular habit to sprinkle Dr. Scholl's Foot Powder into socks or stockings and boots or shoes. This antiseptic powder is cooling, soothing, refreshing. It keeps your feet comfortable—it makes new shoes as easy as old ones. In Sprinkler Top Canisters, 6d. and 1/6. From Chemists and all Dr. Scholl's Depots and Agents.

NEW CHEMIST'S LINES in great demand

Following upon the great success of Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Week, Scholl advertising continues to develop foot consciousness in the public. Large spaces are appearing in the national dailies solely for the chemist's lines now in popular demand. The modern foot toilet habit is gradually increasing, making further demands for foot toilet requisites. Thus a steady repeat business is assured for Dr. Scholl's Foot Powder and Massage Cream at the new popular price of 6d.

LINK UP WITH THIS POPULAR DEMAND

Keep full stocks of Scholl Specialities and lose no opportunity to join with Scholl's in this great scheme of educating the public to perfect foot health and comfort.

Dr. Scholl's Foot Powder—
in sprinkler top canisters,
Retailing at 6d. and 1/6
Wholesale, 4/- & 10/6 per doz.

Dr. Scholl's Massage Cream—
Retail price, 6d. and 2/6
Wholesale, 4/- & 18/- per doz.

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Specialities are world famous for their remedial properties. And the public is quick to appreciate the instant relief obtainable when a Dr. Scholl's remedy is applied.

The SCHOLL Mfg. Co. Ltd.
188-194 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1



ROBINSON'S of CHESTERFIELD for CARDBOARD BOXES

ROUND • OVAL • SQUARE • FOLDING

ROBINSON & SONS LTD.
CHESTERFIELD & LONDON



SALES-MAKING CARTONS

Goods well packed are half sold, and easier selling means more sales. Your own preparations attractively packed will sell considerably better.

Send for samples and prices.

ROBINSON & SONS, Ltd.
Manufacturers of ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE AND FOLDING
CARDBOARD BOXES,
CHESTERFIELD

**A PROFITABLE LINE
FOR WINDOW OR COUNTER**

NORVIC

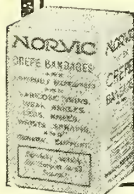
Regd.

**BLUE CARTON
CRÊPE BANDAGES**

P.A.T.A. PRICES

Cost: 12/-	15/3	18/3	21/3	24/3
Sell: 1/6	1/11	2/3	2/8	3/-

Stocked by all leading Wholesalers.
Sole Mfrs.: Grout & Co. Ltd., 35 Wood St., E.C.2



We supply no one but Chemists and Druggists with
"SAFEGUARD" Rubber Goods
They are of Highest Quality and Packed Hygienically.

Samples and Prices on application.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD.

91/92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, E.C.1

Phone: Holborn 0050. Telegrams: Pessaries, Smith, London.



**Forster's EldonTM
Vapouriser** FOR USE
WITH
NIGHT LIGHT

Retail, 1/9. Wholesale, 15/-.
Also Forster's "Fenolin Fluid" For Whooping Cough.
Write for particulars
HALL, FORSTER & CO., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

"SURCO"

Always Reliable

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

**ELASTIC HOSIERY
BODY BELTS
TRUSSES
SUNDRIES**

Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd. Russell Street, Nottingham

This £1000 challenge IS ENCLOSED IN every box!

W. J. Rendell, Ltd., will pay £1,000 to Charity if any person or persons can prove that each box of Pessaries contains one which is ineffective. There is a false report spread by certain persons who endeavour to mislead the public into believing that every box contains a useless pessary, in some cases even supporting their statements by declaring it is made compulsory by law. Rubinstein, Nash & Co., Solicitors, Gray's Inn, London, W.C., are instructed to take proceedings against any person found to be circulating this false report.

EVERY RENDELL PESSARY IS, AND ALWAYS HAS BEEN ABSOLUTELY EFFICACIOUS.

W. J. Rendell's "Wife's Friend" Soluble Pessaries.

The reliability of Rendell's Pessaries is fully set out in "The Wife's Handbook," 50 p. Be sure and look for autograph Trade Mark on the labels to prevent disappointment.

W. J. RENDELL, London

Trade Mark
All trading rights
in reserve

W. J. Rendell

What it means

When a chemist sells Rendell's Pessaries he knows he is offering an article which is backed by a reputation of 50 years. Made under the supervision of qualified chemists, each one can be absolutely relied upon and is fully efficacious. Thus do Rendell's Pessaries justify the confidence of the trade and users alike.

W. J. RENDELL, LTD.
15 CHADWELL STREET
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RENDSELL'S for RELIABILITY

Here's a good seller— still being advertised



The Izal Toilet Roll is still being extensively advertised in the *Daily Mail*, *Daily Sketch*, and all the chief women's magazines, weeklies and good class periodicals. British made, scientifically medicated with Izal, and made of superior white sulphite paper, the Izal Toilet Roll is a big seller. Stock up at once.



Fixed price
to public.

IZAL Medicated TOILET ROLL

Sample roll and terms sent on application to:
NEWTON, CHAMBERS & COMPANY, Ltd.,
Thorncliffe, Nr. Sheffield.

Manufacturers of Izal Products.

Z.47a

Best sellers
The
public is asking
for **ZEAL**
CLINICAL
THERMOMETERS
because they are:-
GUARANTEED TO
STAY ACCURATE
CONSISTENTLY
ADVERTISED

Made by

ZEAL

—the name the
public knows.

G. H. ZEAL, LTD.,
75 & 77, St. John St., London, E.C.1.



Petroleum Jelly

White, Yellow, Amber,
& Ruby Red, for all
Pharmaceutical and
Veterinary purposes

MEADE-KING, ROBINSON & CO., LTD.

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WHITE OILS

HALF WHITE and
COLOURED OILS

for Brilliantines, &c.

29 FOREST LANE,
LONDON, E.15

Ring up Maryland 1799
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REDDGRAVE SITORA LTD.

LANOLINE B.P. & U.S.P.
ANHYDROUS AND
HYDROUS.

The PHARMACEUTICAL LANOLINE CO.

WHITE &
HALF WHITE OILS.
B.P. PETROLEUM JELLIES.

CARNWATH ROAD, FULHAM, LONDON, S.W.6
Telephone: Putney 6601. Telegrams: Batapo, Phone, London.

FOR**PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM B.P.**

All Specific Gravities Guaranteed to remain bright at 0°C

**White & Half White Oils.
B.P. White & Yellow Petroleum Jellies.**QUOTATIONS & SAMPLES
will be sent on application—26 GROSVENOR GARDENS,
LONDON - - - S.W.1.Telephone: Sloane 3461 (7 lines).
Telegrams: "Dicotto, Sowest, London."and at
GLASGOW LIVERPOOL
NEWCASTLE CARDIFF
and NEW YORK**W.B.
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Obtain your supplies of

COTTON OIL

B.P.C.

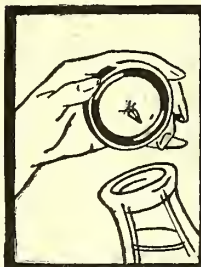
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FRANCIS F. FOX & CO., LTD.

BRISTOL AND BIRMINGHAM

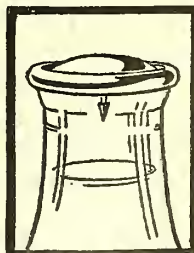
"PRESTOP"

Milk COVER & Cardboard disc REMOVER

**6^d.**

FITS ALL SIZES.

Manufacturers:

**T. WEBSTER
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Middle Lane,
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WELL-KNOWN BRANDS
OF CERESINE WAXES.**CERESINE WAX**WHITE BLEACHED CARNAUBA WAX VARIOUS GRADES
AND RESIDUE
BEESWAX WHITE, YELLOW AND COMPOSITION PARAFFIN WAX ALL MELTING
POINTS
OZOKERITE WAX ALL GRADES**POTH, HILLE & CO., LTD.,**

6 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

Works at
Stratford, E.

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EVERY Armstrong Cork is properly graded under a definite name.

Consistency, in quality and dimensions, enables you to obtain identical supplies at all times.

Armstrong Corks are guaranteed by a firm with a 66 years' reputation to maintain.

The Armstrong Grades are:—

GOLD LEAF BRAND
SILVER LEAF BRAND
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GREEN LEAF BRAND

and N. H. I. BRAND

*Write now for samples
and quotations.*

**ARMSTRONG
CORK CO., Ltd.**
Aldwych House,
ALDWYCH,
LONDON,
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Taylor's
SERVICES

DEPENDABLE D & P SERVICES

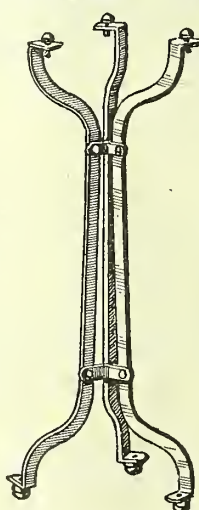
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Always to Time. Quality Assured

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DEVELOPING & PRINTING WORKS LTD.
HAMPDEN PARK - - EASTBOURNE
& 58 WEST STREET, BRIGHTON.

An Attractive Window Display



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No. SF/CD 2761
(Registered Design No.
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Brown Bronze Stand, very elegant design, bottom limbs are fitted with rubber pads and tops are fitted with adjustable rubber pads as shown in illustration. This adjustment is a distinct advantage.

Supplied in the following sizes:

12 ins. high	...	4/9 each
18 ins. high	...	6/9 each
24 ins. high	...	8/9 each
30 ins. high	...	10/9 each

As used by the leading Chemists and Druggists.

Send for our full List No. CD 1115.

DUDLEY & COMPANY, Limited
451 Holloway Road, London, N.7.
City Showrooms: 65/66 FORE STREET, E.C.

**GIVE YOUR
CUSTOMERS THE
BENEFIT OF THIS SERVICE**

ALL D & P received up to
2 p.m. posted back within
six hours. Our
present post customers are
astounded at the quality and
clockwork regularity of our
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**YOU TOO JOIN THE
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**AND INCREASE
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SPEEDY, RELIABLE & DEAD ON TIME

We trade only with legitimate photographic dealers.

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Having completed the extension of our new premises we are desirous of extending our D. & P. Business.

Our Expert Staff under the control of a first-class Professional Photographer ensures work of the highest quality.

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By CUNLIFFE L. BOLLING

Forceful selling methods, expert advice, details that enable the retail salesman to become marked by employers and customers as thoroughly efficient, are dealt with in this masterly modern book.

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Order now, from a bookseller, or

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REVISION COURSES, for PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAM., start JANUARY, APRIL, JULY and OCTOBER.

FULL COURSES for PHARM. PRELIM., MATRIC. etc.

SAVE 35%

ON YOUR BILL FOR
COLLAPSIBLE
TUBES



The secret of how your competitor can sell at such apparently ridiculous prices and still make a profit is often that he has learned to know our

"TINALLUM" TUBES

which are 35% cheaper than Tin tubes.

Tested for Toothpastes, Shaving Creams, Cold Cream, Day Cream, &c.

Contents will not discolour in a "Tinallum" Tube.

WE ARE ALSO LARGE MAKERS OF PURE TIN TUBES AND COMPOSITION TUBES FOR ALL PURPOSES. ARTISTICALLY DECORATED IN VARIOUS STYLES.

The new coloured "Bakelite" caps can be supplied.

Andersen & Bruuns Factories Ltd. Copenhagen F. Denmark

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QUALIFY IN OPTICS

PRACTICAL WORK. Students taking the course may receive personal tuition in the practical work AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE.

Expert Tuition for the SIGHT-TESTING DIPLOMAS of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers (F.S.M.C.); the British Optical Association (F.B.O.A.); the National Association of Opticians (F.N.A.O.); or the College of Optics (F.C.O.)

Write for full particulars—

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NEXT SESSION will commence on OCTOBER 9th, 1930, when Courses will be held for the Preliminary Scientific and Chemist and Druggist Examinations

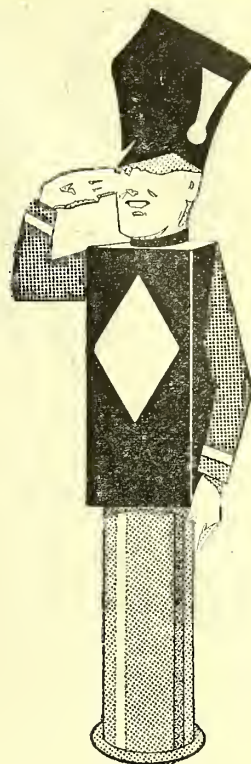
Full details and prospectus may be obtained from The Secretary

Intensive National Advertising for Selo Roll Film

—which commenced with a full page in the "Daily Mail" on April 8th, is working steadily to develop your sales.

Be sure to turn this powerful publicity to full advantage by showing the Selo Soldier Showcards.

If you would like more window and counter display matter, write to-day.



For sale in
Great Britain
and Ireland
only

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THE NEW FAST ROLL FILM

(British Made)

Joint Product of, distributed by, and replacing

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RAJAR

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The Solver of your stock problems.

SELO ADVERTISING DEPT., 131 St. Albans Road, Watford, Herts.



PROFIT ON DYE SALES

Take advantage of the **SPECIAL DISCOUNTS** now offered by **WHITAKERS OF KENDAL, DYE SPECIALISTS FOR CHEMISTS** for over 50 years.

ALL PRICES subject to 5% **DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN 7 DAYS.**
£4 ORDERS subject to 2½% **DISCOUNT** as well as the 5% **FOR CASH IN 7 DAYS.**

£8 ORDERS subject to 5% **DISCOUNT** as well as the 5% **FOR CASH IN 7 DAYS.**

This means **OVER 52% ON OUTLAY** on a **£4 Parcel** containing equal quantities of "**LUTON**" and "**AURORAL**" **DYES**, or **OVER 57%** on a similarly assorted **£8 Parcel.**

ALL CASES AND CONTAINERS ARE FREE.

Place your Order **TO-DAY** for:—

"LUTON" STRAW HAT DYES.

12/- per doz. Retail P.A.T.A. 1/4.

"AURORAL" COLD WATER DYES.

4/- per doz. Retail P.A.T.A. 6d.

"DYEFLIT" (the magic Colour Remover).

4/- per doz. Retail 6d.

"VELT" (the Super Cleaner). Household size, 6/- per doz.
Retail 9d. Large size, 12/- per doz. Retail 1/6.

*Patterns and further Particulars of Household Dyes of every kind,
also special Prices and Terms for Exporters, from—*

WHITAKER & CO. (KENDAL) Ltd. ^{DYE} Specialists **KENDAL, Eng.**

London Office & Showrooms: 179-185 GREAT PORTLAND ST., W.1

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

28 ESSEX ST.
LONDON, W.C.2

MAY 17, 1930

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

REVISED ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF.

Businesses Wanted and for Disposal, Premises to Let, Goods for Sale and Agencies—6/- for 50 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

SITUATIONS OPEN—6/- for 40 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

SITUATIONS WANTED—2/- for 18 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

Legal Notices, Tenders, Auctions, and all specially-spaced announcements, 1/3 per nonpareil line (12 lines = 1 inch single column).

Miscellaneous (Wholesalers') Section for odd and second-hand lots—10/- for 60 words; 1/- for every additional 10 words or less.

EXCHANGE COLUMN (for Retailers, etc.)—Twopence per word, minimum 2/-.

BOX NUMBER.

In each case replies may be addressed to a registered number or non-de-plume, c/o this Office, at a charge of 1/- extra for each advertisement.

PAYMENT.

All Advertisements are prepaid, so that remittance must accompany instructions in each case. If it be necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done, provided the money is telegraphed at the same time.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 Essex Street, Strand, LONDON, W.C.2.

Telephone: Central 6565 (8 lines).

Telegrams: "Chemicus, Estrand, London."

CLOSING FOR PRESS.

MUST REACH US
NOT LATER THAN

FIRST POST THURSDAY MORNING.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR
INSERTION IN THIS SUPPLEMENT

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Messrs. Orridge & Co., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone No.: CITY 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of Sale, Purchase and Valuation

1.—N.W. SUBURBS (Death Vacancy).—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns exceed £2,000 per annum at good profits; double-fronted shop, well fitted and amply stocked; good living accommodation; private entrance; reasonable rent; long lease; the executors are anxious to sell and will accept first reasonable offer.

2.—LONDON, N.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with N.H.I. (2,500 per annum). Kodak Agency and good opening for Optics; established many years; returns, under management, £1,750 per annum; under personal supervision the turnover was £2,400; shop has two windows, is well fitted in walnut and fully stocked; 6-roomed house with private entrance and garden; bathroom; rent £100, rising to £110; 21 years' lease; price £1,100.

3.—ALDGATE (Near).—Old-established Cash Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency and N.H.I.; situate in busy main road; returns about £4,500 per annum; large double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; flat over; long lease; price £3,600, or valuation terms entertained.

4.—LONDON, S.W.—Cash Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; turnover last year about £1,950, with net profit approximately £600; single-fronted shop; stock and fixtures worth £625; 15 years' lease; net rent £46; house sub-let; price £1,100.

5.—VICTORIA (Near).—General Retail Business, with N.H.I. and Kodak Agency; established many years and in present hands 25; returns £2,000 per annum, with gross profit 40 per cent.; double-fronted shop, fitted in mahogany and heavily stocked; net rent £40 per annum; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures, plus £250 for goodwill.

6.—EAST HAM (Death Vacancy).—Family Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing; returns £1,000, plus N.H.I. (average prescriptions 300 monthly); single-fronted shop; good living accommodation; small garden; rent £65; held on lease; price £850.

7.—NORTH LONDON.—Optical Business, with Pharmacy recently added; returns from Optical £650 per annum, with gross profit of £450; returns from pharmacy £400 for first six months, steadily increasing; net rent £120; vendor is willing to consider any reasonable offer; partnership entertained.

8.—SOUTHERN COUNTY (Health Resort).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; established many years; returns exceed £2,850, with gross profit approximately £1,200; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; extremely good house, which can be sub-let to cover the whole of rent if so desired; long lease; price to be arranged; this business offers scope for increase under more modern management.

9.—SOUTHERN CITY.—General Retail Business; returns last year £2,634, with net profit £711; double-fronted shop; main road; very well fitted; stock worth £1,060; valuable lease; terms, one year's net profit plus value of stock and fittings.

10.—SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Old-established good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency and small amount of N.H.I.; annual returns approximately £4,000, with net profit £1,000; chartered accountant's figures; good living accommodation; low rent; new lease will be granted; price asked £3,750, or valuation terms entertained; ill-health cause of sale.

11.—KENT.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns £3,800 per annum (£800 from Optical); double-fronted corner shop, fitted in mahogany and well stocked; rent £80 per annum; private house available if required; vendor will sell the Chemist's business apart from Optical if so desired; our client is desirous of selling forthwith and will meet a purchaser reasonably; further details on application.

12.—MIDDLESEX (Modern District).—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; turnover about £1,500 per annum; scope for considerable increase in the hands of a younger man; imposing double-fronted shop, fitted in mahogany and well stocked; rent £135; house at present vacant, which can be sub-let at £180 per annum; further details on application.

13.—CORNWALL.—Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; very old-established; returns last year £2,160; net profit approximately £500; scope for increase; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth £1,150; double-fronted shop; held on lease; price about £1,400.

14.—HOME COUNTY.—Old-established General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns over £3,000; good profit; the shop is well fitted in mahogany and fully stocked; held on lease at low rental; further details on application.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the Value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

Valuations for Stocktaking

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and make SPECIAL TERMS for such service.

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ALL THE YEAR ROUND I am covering the British Isles and Ireland to render service to Chemists in all matters appertaining to the business side of Pharmacy. A long and intimate connection with this specialised work has equipped me with a unique and valuable experience, which is at your command.

I shall be glad to arrange to visit you personally on hearing from you. No hesitation need be felt on the score of expense, as it is highly probable that I shall be in *your* district soon. Write to me confidentially, stating your difficulties. Your letter will have my personal attention and your business will be treated with strictest privacy.

Valuation for all purposes. Sale or purchase of business. Income Tax difficulties. Company formation. Stocktaking and Pricing, etc., etc.

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The Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd.

Business Agency, Transfer & Valuation Department

Head Offices—Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London E.C.1 (and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool).

PARKIN S. BOOTH, Valuer. Phone: City 1261-2.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

1.—LONDON, S.W.—For immediate disposal, very old-established Chemist's Business; double-fronted lock-up shop and basement; held on lease 14 years, to run at rental of £100 per annum; Dental Surgery at rear let off at £60 per annum; returns average £50 per week; stock approximately £1,000; price for quick sale £1,650 all at. (39)

2.—ESSEX.—Recently established Business, situate in main road; double-fronted lock-up shop, held on lease 21 years at £150 per annum; returns average £25 per week; price for fixtures and fittings £300; stock at valuation, approximately £300; offers invited. (38)

3.—LEEDS.—Old-established Business for quick disposal, situate in busy main thoroughfare; returns average £50 per week; property for sale, consisting of 2 houses and one shop; one house sub-let at 10s. 6d. per week; price for property £950; price for business £550, all at. Further particulars on application. (37)

4.—LIVERPOOL.—General Retail Business, with N.H.I.; established many years; turnover for year ended March 31 £1,340, plus N.H.I. £380; with capable supervision this could be considerably increased; tenancy yearly at rental of £75 per annum, plus rates; price asked £500, plus stock at valuation (approximately £475). (40)

5.—LONDON, S.W.—Recently-established Retail Dispensing Business premises on 15 years' lease at £150 per annum, of which part is sub-let at £104 per annum; returns 1929, £1,932, all cash; Kodak and U.C.A.L. Agencies; price for quick sale £1,100 all at, or £750, plus s.a.v. (approximately £425). (41)

6.—LIVERPOOL.—Business and Property for Sale in busy thoroughfare; returns average £20 per week and about 800 N.H.I. per month; rates £22 16s. 11d. per annum; single-fronted shop; large back room and six good living rooms. Further particulars on application. (34)

7.—SURREY.—Good-class, well-established Family Retail Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; situate in high-class residential suburb, premises consisting of corner shop with excellent dwelling accommodation; held on lease 14 years at £150 per annum; shop well fitted and up-to-date high-class stock carried; returns average £40 per week; price for quick sale £2,000, or £500 lease and goodwill, plus stock and fixtures at valuation. (36)

BERDOE & FISH

CHEMISTS' VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS,

41 Argyle Square, KING'S CROSS, W.C.1

(One minute from St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations.)

1.—YORKS (pleasant country town).—Sound unopposed Light Retail, with property, for early disposal; returns average £2,150; net profit over £500; excellent house, large garden, garage; price, with property, £2,000; can arrange £1,000 mortgage.

2.—DORSET COAST.—Light Retail Dispensing, with Kodak Agency; returns about £1,900; good position; modern pharmacy and house; price £1,100; freehold can be purchased.

3.—GRIMSBY.—Profitable Light Cash Retail, returning £1,400; net profit £375, audited accounts; handsomely fitted and fully stocked; owner ordered abroad; price £875; part can remain.

4.—CHESHIRE.—Unopposed Light Country Retail, returning about £1,000; good profits; plenty of scope; good house attached; every convenience; illness sole cause of sale; price, with freehold, £1,050.

5.—NORFOLK.—Unopposed Mixed Village Business, returning last year £1,059; sole cause of sale health reasons; good eight-roomed house, garage and over quarter-acre of fruit and flower garden; stock and fixtures worth £500; price £600.

6.—NORTH LONDON (few miles out).—Genuine Mixed Drug Store; established many years; returns £2,500; net profit close on £500, audited accounts; large shop, with house attached; fully stocked; price £1,600; fine chance for qualified Chemist.

7.—GOLDERS GREEN.—Good-class Family Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, under manager, £2,000; excellent profits; handsomely-fitted shop, with flat over; long lease; price £1,550, or offer.

8.—WIMBLEDON.—Well-established Light Suburban Retail; neglected through ill-health; present returns £15 weekly; can be doubled; main road position; held on lease at profit rental; price £650.

9.—LONDON, S.E.—Sound Cash Retail, with Kodak Agency and N.H.I.; returns £1,560; net profit £480; audited accounts; house attached; low rent; long lease; fully stocked; price £1,150.

10.—LONDON, S.W.—Good-class Family Retail, with good Photo trade and Panel; returns about £2,000; large modern-fitted shop, good position, and fully stocked; long lease; low rent; price £1,500, or small goodwill and valuation.

11.—WEST MIDDLESEX.—£700 secures a good-class Suburban Business; present returns £23 weekly; scope for increase; modern well-fitted pharmacy, with house attached; family reasons necessitate a speedy sale.

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When Buying A Business or Partnership Consult Us —



We are not Transfer Agents, but we arrange GUARANTEED LOANS with the LEADING BANKS for qualified Chemists who require Capital.

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ATTRACTIVE RENTALS
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29 OAKWELL CRESCENT, OAKWOOD, LEEDS

DRUG STORES in important Yorkshire town at £150 and £400, also one in Lancashire £650. Chemist's Business in Yorkshire £550, also one at £1,000. Further particulars apply to

CHARLES E. NAYLOR, F.N.A.A
CHEMISTS' VALUER

170 VESPER ROAD, KIRKSTALL, LEEDS

Phone: Horsforth 324.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

BRADFORD.—Good-class Suburban Pharmacy; Kodak Agency; well-fitted shop with small house; rent £52; returns average £1,400; stock and fixtures about £500; offered at valuation with small goodwill; great bargain; must be sold. West Riding.—Many Businesses from £850 to £200. Let me know your requirements. Marsden, 29 Oakwell Crescent, Oakwood, Leeds.

HASTINGS.—Very old-established Chemist's and Druggist's Business; capital premises, main business thoroughfare, near sea; owner retiring; considerable scope; rent £130; price, goodwill, fixtures, £450; stock at valuation. Full particulars, R. T. Glenister, F.A.I., 35 Havelock Road, Hastings.

HOME COUNTY.—Chemist's Business for Sale; Light Retail, N.H.I. Dispensing, Prescribing and Photographic; 12 miles from City; very low rent; small convenient house; good profits; near railway station; up-to-date stock; good reasons for disposal; price £500, or reasonable offer considered; bona-fide purchasers only. "Spec," 117/35, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Large corner Shop; same hands 30 years; retiring; Kodak and Rexall Agencies; average returns 3 years about £1,200; can be increased by energetic man; price £900; property, house and shop, can be purchased; house, recently redecorated, can be sub-let 26s. to 30s. weekly. 117/38, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Branch Pharmacy; main road; densely populated district; pivotal shopping position for wide area; remarkable scope for development; takings (under management) £1,300; handsome mahogany fittings; long lease; living accommodation; price for quick sale £825. "J. B." 120/22, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—General Retail and Dispensing; returns £1,200; N.H.I. 2,480 per annum; good house, at present let to cover rent and rates; lease 7 years (property can be bought); genuine business; good clean stock; price £650. 119/28, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Retail Business; good scope for increase in every direction; good position; main road; facing District Railway Station; pre-war rental, £90; growing district; large population; incoming emoluments £162; ill-health necessitates sale. 120/23, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER (Near).—Chemist's Business for Sale; takings £625, at good prices; N.H.I. 120 per month, increasing; at present under management; under personal control could be greatly increased; double-fronted; electric light; good living accommodation; rent £39 (sublet £38), rates £21; fittings include National Cash Register; stock £160; price, in all, £275. 104/22, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER (principal thoroughfare).—Old-established Chemist's Business; average returns last 5 years £2,600; 8,000 N.H.I. scripts per annum; Wine and Spirit Licence. Apply 116/8, Office of this Paper.

MIDLAND TOWN (manufacturing).—Branch Shop for Sale in growing residential suburb; Kodak, Ucal, Rexall; lock-up shop; rent and rates 15s. per week; house let off, can be had if required; business requires personal attention; first offer of £200 secures, which is practically valuation of stock and fixtures. 120/15, Office of this Paper.

NORTH KENT town, main High Street position; old-established Prescribing, Dispensing, Photographic, etc.; agents for Kodak, Cupal, Nyal, etc.; takings £3,000; rental almost covered by sub-letting; scope for improvement; price £2,900. 118/30, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES (growing residential area).—Family Retail and Dispensing Business; small Optics connection, can be increased; Medicated Wine Licence; rent and rates £130 per annum, including excellent living accommodation; lease; price £1,200 all in, or near offer. Fuller details to bona-fide buyers. 117/27, Office of this Paper.

WESTERN COUNTY.—Wholesale Proprietary Business for disposal. 170/991, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST, Druggist and General Stores; old established; South Cheshire country town; excellent corner main road site; low price; living accommodation. 114/24, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, separately or together, two Pharmacies with well-developed Optical connections and Wine Licences; good house and garden; low rentals and long leases; returns much over £100 and £50 weekly; small country towns within 30 miles London; particulars to genuine buyers with bank references; very good and increasing profits. 106/20, Office of this Paper.

£100 DOWN, remainder spread over 5-7 years, if desired; North Lines; established 1½ years; turnover £1,400 per annum; rent and rates £75 inclusive; lease optional; chartered accountant's balance sheet; good market position and business is growing; owing to doctor's orders owner must leave the country shortly; recommended by the trade. 115/11, Office of this Paper.

£396 FOR quick sale owing to ill-health; this business is situated in a busy Midland town; rent £30; takings last year over £900, accountant's figures; Kodak Agency; house can be had if desired. Particulars, 119/30, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES TO LET.

BLACKPOOL.—Double-fronted empty Shop, with living accommodation; 5 years Chemist; no ingoing; also lock-up Shop and others, all in main shopping street. Owner, 189 Church Street, Blackpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Bank Building, 1 Oldhall Street, in midst business quarter, between Cotton Exchange and Liverpool Exchange Newsroom; two windows level with street; ideal site Chemists; all conveniences, electric, gas, water, fireplace, strong room; rent £150, clear of rates; lease, 4 years arranged. Apply Wood, 1 Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

NORTH FINCHLEY (close to Tally Ho).—Exceptional opening for Chemist in a very prominent and imposing parade of shops on main tram and bus route, with living accommodation and rear entrance; special facilities ensuring certain success immediately; rent £300. Call, Edgar Giles & Emery, Surveyors, 7 Vigo Street, W.1.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.—Modern high-class shop reserved for Chemist, for which there is a great demand, to let in large and rapidly growing Western suburb near London; large flat above may be rented if required; low rent from suitable tenant. Apply to C. Peppiatt (first floor), 4 Western Avenue, W.3.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

MANCHESTER.—Genuine Chemist's Business required in a thickly populated working-class district; plenty of N.H.I. scripts. State full particulars. "Statim," 119/29, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Business required, showing a return of about £1,000 per annum, including some N.H.I.; rent and rates must be reasonable and allowing a good working profit; Drug Store suitable for qualified man would be entertained. Full particulars (in confidence), 118/19, Office of this Paper.

SCOTLAND.—Advertiser requires a sound, old-established Dispensing Business where there is scope for some increase; turnover about £1,500 or over; Partnership in larger business. Reply (in strict confidence), stating net profit and price asked, to 116/240, Office of this Paper.

S.E. LONDON (or near).—Good-class Suburban Business with room for expansion; good position essential; or would be prepared to consider new premises. Particulars (in confidence) to "W. F. B.," "Four Gables," Edward Road, Bromley.

ADVERTISER, who is disposing of his business towards the end of the year, would like to hear of a sound Family Business (with negligible opposition) in small town in Somerset, Wiltshire or Dorsetshire in good healthy locality, for disposal about that time, showing net profit of at least £400 per annum. Replies will be treated in strictest confidence. 116/12, Office of this Paper.

BERDOE & FISH are in immediate want of sound Businesses up to £4,000, and cordially invite correspondence from intending vendors. We have a large number of cash buyers waiting, and are able to negotiate sales quickly and without publicity. Transfer Offices, 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

DRUG Store wanted, good-class, with Kodak Agency; South Coast preferred, or would entertain Partnership with qualified Chemist. 118/2, Office of this Paper.

ESTABLISHED Chemist Business doing £3,000 to £5,000 returns wanted; English county town preferred; state full particulars; cash buyer. "Pharmacist," c/o British Drug Houses, Ltd., City Road, London, N.1.

PHARMACIST wishes to purchase for cash good-class Business, returning from £2,000 to £3,000; preferably London, Outer London, or Southern County, but not essential; neglected business with scope for increase would be considered; all communications treated in strict confidence, and references furnished if desired. Apply 119/5, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, a good-class, well-established Retail and Dispensing Business, held on lease, turnover about £2,000, or Partnership in larger business, by a young Pharmacist of good appearance, character, education and experience; anywhere in Britain; replies from sound concerns only; strictest confidence assured. 116/24, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, genuine Chemist's Business; Midlands or South preferred, but not essential; buyer has £800 cash in hand. Give average takings, profits, value of stock and fixtures, etc. 23 Market Street, Southport.

WANTED, small Business in London area. Full particulars (in confidence), "H. T.," 101 St. Mark's Road, Enfield. 'Phone: Enfield 2317.

SALES BY AUCTION.

By Order of the Liquidator, re The Western Perfumery Co., Ltd., in Voluntary Liquidation.

20 NORTH WHARF, PADDINGTON, LONDON, W.2.
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THE STOCK, PLANT AND MACHINERY

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PERFUMERY AND TOILET PREPARATION
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150 dozen bottles Perfumes, Essences, Essential Oils, Face Creams, Smelling Salts, 200 gross Perfume Bottles, Tubes, Cartons, Boxes.

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FRANK G. BOWEN, LTD.

will Sell by Auction on the Premises, as above, on FRIDAY, May 23, 1930, at 2 o'clock.

On View day prior and morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had of the Liquidator, N. Leighton Norman, Esq., A.C.A., Messrs. Norman & Co., 8 South Parade, Weston-super-Mare, and of the Auctioneers, 62a Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.1.

AGENCIES.

A WELL-KNOWN firm of Manufacturing Chemists require Agents, on commission, for some quick-selling attractive lines of their own manufacture, which already have a large sale in many parts of the country; an Agent is required for Birmingham and district, also for the South and West Counties, including South Wales. 170/984, Office of this Paper.

AFTER 10 years' continuous service on Yorkshire and Lancashire territory with leading Packed Goods House I am voluntarily relinquishing my present post, and am desirous of negotiating Agencies for that territory. You are offered capable, efficient representation by a keen young man who understands every branch of Pharmacy and can sell. Are you interested? 116/9, Office of this Paper.

A well-known, old-established firm of Manufacturing Chemists (London) undertakes Manufacture and Distribution of Proprietary Lines; inquiries solicited. Write us, 170/988, Office of this Paper.

COMMISSION Agents required for England and Scotland to sell nationally advertised lines of interest to Chemists. State lines carried and ground covered, also commission rate expected. 169/978, Office of this Paper.

EXPORT.—A well-known, old-established London Indent Firm will be pleased to hear from firms desirous of obtaining or developing export business. 116/4, Office of this Paper.

IMPORTERS of Pharmaceutical Specialities and Proprietary Medicines, established 7 years, with connections in the domestic trade, want offers from a few first-class English or Continental firms desirous of developing their businesses; English and Spanish correspondence; exclusive territory; bankers' references. Isaias G. Lopez & Co., Box 899, Bogota, Colombia, South America.

ITALO-AMERICAN Pharmacist, 25 years' travelling experience with leading world's firms, expert foreign propaganda and export, speaks French, Italian, Spanish, English, having own established Specialties business in Italy, requires Partner for developing agency business in Italy, Switzerland, or both. Write Joseph Folchi, Via Avesella 18, Bologna (Italy).

PROFITABLE Agency offered to Traveller calling on Chemists in London and South of England; would not in any way interfere with present line. Write Box 18, Prestons, 29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—If you are dissatisfied with your present arrangements for India and the East, a reliable firm in India is looking for a Sole Agency; first hand knowledge of the Drug, Toilet and Perfumery Markets; representative now in London for a short period. 117/6, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS wanted, London area, calling on Chemists; must have connection; able to carry side line, small Proprietary article, retailing 8d. and 1s. 3d.; same patented; the coming article; strictly commission basis only. Also main Agents (must be resident) wanted in big industrial town, also popular seaside resorts. Write, giving fullest particulars, minimum commission expected, to 169/982, Office of this Paper.

LICENCE FOR SALE.

THE Proprietor of British Patents Nos. 240,803 and 259,442, relating to "An Improved Manufacture of Petrolatum and Petrolatum Oils," desires to enter into negotiations with one or more firms in Great Britain for the grant of Licences to Manufacture under royalty. Inquiries to be addressed to D. Young & Co., Chartered Patent Agents, 11 and 12 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2.

PARTNERSHIPS.

ACTIVE Partner required for Wholesale D. & P. Works running motor service Eastern seaside resorts; exceptional opportunity for gentleman with £300-£500; £6 a week salary, plus share of profits; some knowledge of Photography an advantage, but not essential; commence immediately. Reply to 120/20, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST having sold own business seeks Partnership in larger business, Wholesale or Retail, or would purchase a Business with turnover of not less than £3,000 per annum; every investigation will be required. Full particulars (in strict confidence) to Howarth, 36 Newcomen Street, Redcar, Yorks.

LADY (Hall) wishes Partnership with lady Minor for very promising new business, S.E. London; good class; well populated locality; no near competition; sole rights for Chemists have been granted to advertiser on block of new shops, all now occupied; excellent opportunity for right person. 118/26, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL (HOME).

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY, CARLISLE.
DISPENSER.

THE Committee of Management invite applications from fully qualified lady Dispensers for the above post.

Salary commencing at £180 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10, subject to satisfactory service, to £200.

Duties to commence 1st July.

Applications must be received by first post Wednesday, 21st May.

Full particulars and forms of application can be obtained, on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, from J. G. Howitt, Secretary.

AYLESBURY.—Mr. W. Rouse, M.P.S., will shortly be requiring a lady Junior Assistant (Hall preferred); must have had practical experience in D. & P. work, Counter and Dispensing. Full particulars of experience, salary required, and enclose photo (to be returned).

BOURNEMOUTH.—G. E. Bridge & Co., Ltd., require an unqualified Assistant (outdoor), about 25, with good experience of high-class business. Apply, with full particulars, to "The Secretary," 125 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON.—Smart, unqualified Assistant; Dispensing, Photography, Counter; must be good Window-dresser. Please give fullest particulars in first letter of experience, age, height, references, salary required, and enclose recent photograph if possible. Preston's, Chemists, 117 St. George's Road, Brighton.

BRISTOL.—Wanted, young, unqualified male Assistant. Please apply, with full particulars and photograph (if possible), to 170/985, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST-OPTICIAN.—Wanted, fully qualified man as Manager of branch; married; to live on premises. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, experience and qualifications, also salary required and references, John W. Ailsby, Ltd., Whittlesey, Peterborough.

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.
BLACK NOTLEY SANATORIUM.

Appointment of Dispenser-Clerk (Female).

THE County Council of the Administrative County of Essex invite applications from fully qualified persons for the above appointment at their Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis at Black Notley, near Braintree. The Sanatorium provides accommodation for the treatment of approximately 180 cases of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis in women and children.

The person appointed will be required to reside at the Institution, and the salary will be at the rate of £100 per annum, plus board-residence and laundry, and will rise, subject to satisfactory service, by annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £150 per annum.

The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side.

Applications should be made to the County Medical Officer of Health, Prudential Buildings, Duke Street, Chelmsford, on or before Monday, the 26th day of May, 1930.

JOHN H. GOOLD,
Clerk of the County Council.

Shire Hall, Chelmsford.
9th May, 1930.

LEOMINSTER (Herefordshire).—Smart Qualified Assistant (male or female) wanted for May 26; age not under 25; must be competent Dispenser, good Salesman. Apply, stating particulars of experience, age, height and salary; enclose copies of references. E. W. Davis, 47 Etnam Street.

LIVERPOOL.—Capable Assistant; quick, accurate Dispenser essential, but good all-round man with knowledge of Wireless an advantage. All details, with salary required, Kennedy, Chemist, 2 Park Road, Liverpool.

LONDON, N.—Smart Manager (qualified) for a busy Family business in Northern suburb; must be well up to date in ideas, able to "pull" business with good displays; house attached. Reply, giving usual particulars, age, height, salary, when disengaged, and previous experience, to 117/81, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Smart, qualified Manager for busy cash business in main thoroughfare; first-class Window-dresser and keen man essential, also well experienced in all Toilet lines. Full details, age, salary and previous experience and when free to 117/8, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Unqualified male Junior required for brisk cash business. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Bishops Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 460 Holloway Road, N.7.

LONDON, N.—Lady Assistant in good-class Retail and Dispensing business required; good all-round experience, Dispensing, Toilet Sales and Book-keeping. State salary required and full particulars. L. A. James, 47 Windmill Hill, Enfield, N.

LONDON, N.1.—Resident qualified Dispenser-Chauffeuse required, May 31, for small institution; special consideration in time off duty to expert chauffeuse; Morris car. State age, experience, and salary required, and send copies of testimonials, to Hon. Secretary, 24 Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.1.

LONDON, S.W.—Unqualified Assistant required, June 1 to 18 September 30; Counter and Dispensing. Apply Wilkie, 28 Hildreth Street, Balham.

LONDON, N.—Competent Assistant (male) required; Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing, knowledge of Photography; capable of taking charge. Apply, stating salary and full particulars, age, height, experience, enclose photo if available, G. Daniel, 272 High Road, Wood Green, N.22.

LONDON, S.W.20.—Smart unqualified young Assistant for Dispensing and Photographic, capable Window-dresser and Dispenser. Give full particulars of age, experience, when free, etc., and salary required, to C. W. Firth, 415 Kingston Road, Raynes Park.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, immediately, unqualified Junior or Improver for middle-class Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing business. Applicants please give full particulars of experience, salary required, and when disengaged. 119/35, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Unqualified Assistant required; must be smart, obliging, and have knowledge of Photography. Apply, by letter, giving full particulars re age, references, and salary expected. Applications unanswered in four days respectfully declined. Write Nicoll, 110 Copenhagen Street, N.1.

LONDON, W.1.—Wanted, qualified Assistant (male); recently qualified applicants with good Dispensing experience would be considered. Please give full particulars of experience, etc., salary required, and when disengaged. 170/993, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Young Qualified Assistant wanted; middle-class trade; must be good Window-dresser; N.H.I. and Photographic experience essential. Give full particulars, salary and experience in first letter. 120/2, Office of this Paper.

OXFORD.—Qualified male Assistant, about 30-35 years of age, for a good-class Dispensing, Retail business, with Photographic, for about May 24. Send fullest particulars in first letter and enclose photo to Druce & Co., Chemists, High Street, Oxford.

SOMERSET.—Qualified lady Assistant required until end of September, chiefly for Dispensing and Counter; knowledge of Photography necessary. Please state age, height, experience, salary required, and when disengaged to King, Chemist, 12 Sadler Street, Wells, Somerset.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—An Assistant required immediately for a good-class Retail and Dispensing business. Please give full particulars in first letter, experience, age and salary required, to 118/8, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—Qualified Manager required for a Family Dispensing business, with house attached; suitable for a young married man who is anxious to make headway. Give full particulars of age, salary required, previous experience, and when disengaged. 117/83, Office of this Paper.

WEYMOUTH.—Qualified or unqualified Managing Assistant required for new branch shop; age about 25; good Counter knowledge of Photography required, and preferably with experience in seaside seasonal trade; preference given to Scotsman. Full particulars as to references, salary asked, etc., and photo to Gregory's, Chemists, 75 St. Thomas Street, Weymouth.

A QUALIFIED lady Locum required for a fortnight, commencing June 30; terms and references first instance, please. Millhouse & Lincoln, High Street, Northfleet.

ASSISTANT wanted; good Dispenser; Counter and Photography; keen and accurate; age 22 to 26; single (outdoors). Give full particulars, salary, and photo if available. Moxham, Chemist, Portwood, Southampton.

ASSISTANT or Junior; smart Salesman, with knowledge of Photography; experienced at the Counter essential; state age, height, salary, with references; June to September. Purcell, Chemist, 97 Strand Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.

CHEMIST.—Qualified Assistant (Chemist and Druggist) wanted, young, either sex, capable of taking charge; permanency with good prospects. Apply at once for application form to the Ten Acres and Stinchley Co-operative Society, Ltd., Umberslade Road, Stinchley, Birmingham.

I REQUIRE for fast Counter trade two female Assistants, one unqualified male, one qualified male or female; no novices; state wages, experience. Lewis, Herbert's Drug Stores, 209 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.

FULLY-QUALIFIED Assistant required permanently for old-established business being reconstructed; must be experienced in Dispensing (N.H.I.), Counter and Photography. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, experience, references and salary asked, to "W. J. B.," 198 Francis Road, Leyton, E.10.

LADY Assistant for S.W. district; must be experienced Dispenser, Counter and Photographic; quick, accurate and reliable; reasonable hours. Send particulars of age, experience and salary required, to 170/989, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant required for good-class business in N.W. London; must have good knowledge of Patent Medicines, Toilets and Photographic. Please state age, experience and salary expected. 118/24, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant for good-class business; must be thoroughly experienced in all branches of the trade; photo if possible. Apply, with usual particulars, etc., to A. Woolf, 229 Golders Green Road, N.W.11.

QUALIFIED young lady or gentleman, single, required for N.H.I. and General Retail business, North Kent; some experience Counter. Salary and particulars to 116/16, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant (male) required; must be good Dispenser. Full particulars and salary required to Leach & Son, Chemists and Opticians, Macclesfield.

QUALIFIED Assistant with Optical diploma for industrial district in Nottinghamshire; must have good Retail experience, with Photographic; age 25-30. 117/33, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager for modern Family business within 15 miles of Town; must have good personality and be a smart Counterman, able to make first-class window shows; an excellent chance for a live man to make good. Send particulars of previous experience, age, salary, and when at liberty to 117/82, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager for small working-class branch in East End; must be of strictly sober and punctual habits. Applications, in writing, with references and salary expected, to Bennett, 7 Approach Road, E.2.

QUALIFIED Assistant; quick Dispenser, good Window-dresser; permanency to suitable applicant; state age, experience, references, and if married, also when disengaged; Wolverhampton district; salary £4 per week. Apply "Chemist," 104 Clifton Street, Hurst Hill, Bilston.

QUALIFIED.—Managing Assistant wanted; married; live on premises; experienced, energetic, and a smart, obliging Counterman. Please give full particulars of experience, age, height, salary required, and when disengaged; photo if possible. J. R. Faulkner & Co., 173 Ladbroke Grove, London, W.10.

QUALIFIED Manager required for branch shop; must be energetic and good Window-dresser; good opportunity for smart man. Apply, with usual particulars, to Hargreaves, Chemist, 244a High Street, Lewisham, S.E.13.

QUALIFIED Chemist required for East London Drug Stores (N.H.I.); part time preferred, prospect of full time later. Write, stating age, experience and all particulars, to 119/17, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, accustomed to working-class neighbourhood and N.H.I. Dispensing, required for London, E.; one seeking a permanency preferred. Apply, giving particulars of experience, names of references, when disengaged, age, and salary required. 119/34, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, lady or gentleman, young or elderly, for London, E.; middle and working-class district. Please send full particulars and state salary expected in first letter; applications unanswered within seven days declined with thanks. 119/27, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED wanted soon; capable of management; knowledge Optics an advantage; Photography essential; a permanent, progressive post for one not afraid of work. Enclose photograph, references, and state commencing salary. 168/934, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant; improving position; must be a good Dispenser and Window-dresser and obliging at the Counter. Apply, giving usual particulars and stating salary expected, to H. E. Graham, Ltd., Chemists, 22 Burlington Street, Bolton.

SPLENDID opportunity occurs for a really smart qualified Manager to take control of business in one of the main streets of Wolverhampton; a good permanency is offered to the right man; he must be a good Window-dresser and keen and tactful Salesman. Give full particulars of previous experience, age, salary required, and when at liberty. 117/80, Office of this Paper.

TIMOTHY WHITES are about to open more new branches, and require really capable, qualified Managers with previous experience of management; applicants must be energetic and have good organising ability; good salaries; commission; free removal. Send full particulars to Assistant Secretary, Timothy Whites (1928), Ltd., Chemists, Portsmouth.

WANTED, qualified lady as Locum for fortnight in June, commencing June 16. Apply McLennan, London Pharmacy, Honiton, Devon.

WANTED, Assistant, unqualified, single, not under 30, in good-class business, pleasantly situated; must be good Counterman and Window-dresser; Agricultural knowledge an advantage. Full particulars, salary required and photo (if possible), to Singleton, Chemist, Hawkhurst.

WOMAN Dispenser wanted for three weeks in August: Hospital experience essential; Hall Certificate; salary £2 2s. a week, with board and lodging. Applications, in writing, giving full particulars of experience, references, etc., should be made to the Secretary, New Sussex Hospital for Women and Children, Brighton (Incorporated), Windlesham Road, Brighton.

WANTED, Junior Assistant (male), unqualified, with good Counter experience, in high-class Retail and Dispensing Business; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars, to A. H. Price, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 2 Guildford Road, Woking, Surrey.

UNQUALIFIED Assistants (two) required for London suburbs. Kindly state particulars of age, experience, wage required and when at liberty. 119/8, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG lady for Fancy, Patents, Packed Drugs. Full particulars, experience, age, salary, H. F. Robinson, 96 Marchmont Street, W.C.1.

YOUNG, qualified lady or gentleman, with Photographic experience, for branch. State age and salary required and when available. Apply J. W. Podmore, 31 Princes Avenue, Hull.

WHOLESALE.

EXCELLENT opportunity presents itself for Traveller for a well-known Wholesale Manufacturing Chemist and Perfumer; must be well educated; good salary and commission to suitable man. 170/994, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Representative required for South Yorkshire, with connection in Drug and Patent Medicine trade; preferably qualified and able to drive car. Apply, with full particulars, to 169/983, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURING Chemist required (qualified) to supervise and introduce manufacture of Pharmaceutical Products, Galenicals, Pills Coated, Medicinal Tablets, Toilet and other Specialities, etc. State experience, salary, age, references, and qualifications. 169/977, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURERS of an entirely new Safety Razor Stroppler require Representatives on commission; exclusive territory will be given to men with established connection in several important areas of United Kingdom; immediate business will be expected; state territory covered. Newton Sales Co., Ltd., 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

MANUFACTURING Chemists' Assistant required by important firm, Toilet Goods trade; knowledge preparation and packing Face Cream useful; applicants must be prepared to pack Europe, with headquarters Paris. 169/980, Office of this Paper.

PROVINCIAL firm require the services of practical man able to Manufacture Tablets, Lozenges, Capsules and Pastilles. Applicants please give full particulars of experience, etc., in first letter, which will be treated in confidence. 169/971, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required for advertised Toilet lines on commission basis for London, Midlands, South, Eastern and Western Counties. Full particulars in first letter. 116/35, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES, commission, selling non-conflicting lines, required to sell Olive Oil and Soap for an important firm of Olive Oil producers; territories remaining open—80 miles radius round Newcastle, Bristol, Bournemouth and Glasgow. Reply 170/986, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER or Travellers required to sell L'Onglex Manicure Preparations; London and district; generous commission; attractive "Bonus Offer" now in progress. Apply L'Onglex Laboratories, Ltd., 12a Kenway Road, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

TRAVELLERS required, on commission, for Toilet Preparations in Northern area, Lancashire-Cheshire, Notts-Leicester, Eastern and Home Counties; must have real sales ability and an established connection. 116/25, Office of this Paper.

TWO able energetic Junior Travellers required for Surgical Rubberware in London; some experience preferred; keenness and ability work hard essential; good opportunity for right man; salary and good commission. 170/987, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, two Representatives for well-advertised Toilet goods for the whole of Scotland and Yorkshire and the North, calling on Hairdressers and Chemists; previous experience necessary; men with own cars preferred. 170/990, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, by well-known Chemical Manufacturers, experienced Traveller with good connections, to call upon Chemists, mainly Southern Counties, for three summer months; well-advertised Proprietary; salary and commission; possibility of staff appointment if results warrant it. Write fully, 170/992, Office of this Paper.

(COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.)

CEYLON.—Qualified Assistant; gentlemanly appearance and address; good Salesman and Dispenser; age 22/24; single; 4 years' agreement; passage paid out and home; good salary and allowances. Full particulars, with photo if possible, and copies of testimonials, to Box P. 333, c/o Willings, 133 Moorgate, E.C.2.

FAR EAST.—Wanted, for the Far East, qualified Pharmacist; good experience essential; age not over 30; single; liberal salary; 4 years' agreement; passage paid out and home. Apply "China," 118/22, Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICES.

APPRENTICE wanted for busy Retail in N.E. district; time allowed for study. Apply 120/28, Office of this Paper.

YOUTH, age 18, Matriculated, wishes to serve 3 years' Apprenticeship under the supervision of a qualified Chemist. 118/21, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL (HOME).

A.A.A.A.—SUCCESSFUL and reliable Manager, M.P.S., Window-dressing; Photography; highest references. 118/7, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A.—LOCUM, reliable Pharmacist (M.P.S.), age 39, is now booking dates holiday relief London area; write or 'phone interview; highest credentials. H. P. Jones, 315 Mare Street, Hackney, E. (Tel.: Clissold 4931.)

A.A.A.—QUALIFIED, age 28, married, 14 years' excellent all-round experience, London and South Coast, desires permanency; any capacity; disengaged. Dyson, 60 Queen's Road, Brighton.

A.A.A.—QUALIFIED, 27, experienced, reliable, desires position within 20-mile radius Newcastle (Tyne). Manager or Assistant; permanency preferred; free one month. 118/34, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A.—SMART, qualified, age 28, desires position as Manager or Senior; 12 years' London, Continental and American experience; all-round ability; energetic; fluent French; London only. 118/20, Office of this Paper.

A.A.B.—YORKSHIRE; 17 years' experienced Branch Manager; qualified; first-class references; recommended R.P.U.; disengaged when suited. "Solo," 109 Easton Road, Bristol.

A.—LOCUM; unqualified; good Dispenser and Salesman; excellent references; open for engagement. "Rhei," 72 Foxton Road, Alum Rock, Birmingham.

A.—LOCUM; excellent experience and references to date; moderate terms; vacancies May, June, July. "Reliable," 72 Roseneath Road, Urmston, Manchester.

A.—QUALIFIED; young; Manager or Senior; middle-class business; good references; disengaged. "Chemist," 182 Flashes Grove, East Ham, E.6.

A COMPETENT, unqualified Assistant, 29, requires London permanency; good all-round experience; 8 years' present position; able to take charge. "A. P.," 8 Rainham Road, N.W.10.

A DOCTOR'S Dispenser desires engagement; thoroughly experienced; good testimonials; would do two or three weeks Locum if desired; disengaged now. Miss Daniel, 18 Mary Street, Taunton.

A N M.P.S., F.S.M.C., energetic, experienced, Manager, good business builder, Photographic Expert, seeks post; South preferred; excellent testimonials. 119/4, Office of this Paper.

A S Locum; disengaged; experienced pharmacist; age 36; moderate terms. "T. F. S.," 9d College Road, Harrow.

A S unqualified Locum; 22; tall; energetic; competent; all-round experience; Photographic, Veterinary; Dispensing and Window-dressing; Referred Chemistry Part I and free immediately and throughout June, July and August; London or South-Western Counties preferred. 117/12, Office of this Paper.

A S LOCUM; qualified; disengaged till June 5; June 9 to 30. "Pharmacist," 98 The Grove, Ealing, W.5.

A S Locum or permanent; competent, qualified Pharmacist seeks berth; town or country; keen Salesman, accurate Dispenser, Photographic; highly recommended. 119/20, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT or Locum; Counter, Dispensing, Photography; energetic; active; unqualified; disengaged; good references. "K.," 62 Blenheim Road, East Ham, E.6.

A LOCUM; qualified (M.P.S.); long experience in all branches; active; excellent references. "S. C. J.," 54 Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.6. 'Phone: Maida Vale 8212.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; experienced; Locum or permanent; can manage; disengaged. "Statim," 72 Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

A SSISTANT, 20 years of age, seeks situation; four years' experience, Windows, Counter, Dispensing, Photography; used to heavy Dispensing. "Anxious," 23 Clegg Street, Brierfield, Burnley, Lancs.

A SSISTANT (Part I); 20; tall; Dispensing, N.H.I. and Counter; good references; free. Bougouro, 22 Trinity Square, S.E.1.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, requires post in London; 6 years' London experience in Dispensing and Retail; now disengaged; excellent references. May, 76a Larden Road, Acton, W.3.

A SSISTANT; nearly 22; tall; 5½ years' experience, Counter, Dispensing, Photo, Window, etc. 116/39, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; tall; 20; 5 years' all-round experience, Dispensing (N.H.I. and Private), Counter, Photography, Window-dressing; good references; disengaged. "Fearn," 97 Botchergate, Carlisle.

A SSISTANT; 38; unqualified; 18 years' good-class Dispensing and Counter experience; capable of taking charge; disengaged June 1. "Experienced," The Pharmacy, Tisbury, Wilts.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, 18 years' good-class Dispensing and Counter experience, desires post in Sheffield or district; capable and reliable; excellent references; 65s. weekly (outdoors). 118/5, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.—Locum; qualified; experienced; disengaged now. 117/31, Office of this Paper.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Junior requires situation in good-class business; good references; London experience; Bournemouth district preferred. "A. V. L.," 35 Southwood Avenue, West Southbourne, Bournemouth.

COMPETENT Assistant 21, seeks position, preferably in Kent, until July 12; passed Part I; excellent experience in Dispensing, Counter, N.H.I. and Window-dressing; disengaged May 24. "C. A. P.," 38 Old Road East, Gravesend.

DISENGAGED; good Counterman, Dispenser, Window-dresser; 12 years' last situation; well recommended; energetic. "Unqualified," 51 Norlington Road, Leytonstone, E.11.

DISPENSER Assistant (Hall), lady, seeks re-engagement with Chemist or Doctor; last position with Chemist, 2 years. 117/10, Office of this Paper.

ENERGETIC, qualified young Scot seeks permanency; London or Leeds preferred; gentlemanly and courteous. Apply 120/16, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Assistant; permanent, temporary or season; 7 years last berth; swift worker, courteous and obliging; unqualified; disengaged. 119/39, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Assistant; tall; Scot; unqualified, but competent; many years first-class Dispensing, Counter, Photo; quick, clean, accurate; disengaged; permanency desired. Johnstone, 48 Bushey Grove Road, Watford.

FOUND in Manchester a capable, unqualified Assistant, age 21 (Part I), experienced all branches Pharmacy, as Locum or permanent; week, fortnight, month; best references. "Oma," 40 Haworth Street, Waterloo Road, Manchester.

IMPROVER or Junior (male); 19½; completed 3 years' apprenticeship; Part I. Further particulars from Davies, Pen-y-wern, Llanurtyd Wells.

JUNIOR, 21, seeks position, London; 5 years' good experience, London and provinces; references. Weston, 34 Noel Road, W.3.

LADY Dispenser (Hall) requires post anywhere; excellent experience in Hospitals and with Doctors. 65 Mayfair Avenue, Hford, Essex.

LOCUM or Assistant; disengaged; abstainer; terms moderate. "G.", 4 North Hill Terrace, Tavistock Road, Plymouth.

LOCUM; qualified; capable; thoroughly experienced. "Pharmacist," 34a Golders Way, N.W.11.

LOCUM or permanency; middle-age; Dispenser, N.H.I. and Private; good experience; moderate salary; not registered; disengaged June 2. "T.", 50 Gladstone Street, Battersea, S.W.

LOCUM, qualified, young, fully experienced, desires two weeks, June or early July. "M.P.S.," "Den-lan," Sudbury Court Road, Harrow.

LOCUM booking dates forward. Alec. Whitehouse, "The Larches," Annesley, Notts. Or permanency near York.

LOCUM, with first-class experience and highest references, open for immediate engagement and future bookings in London and provinces; abstainer; unqualified. "P.", 131 Mount View Road, London, N.4.

LOCUM; experienced; unqualified; well recommended; reasonable terms; free now until June 12, also after June 26. I will not "let you down." Sullivan, 257 Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth. Tel. 1848.

LOCUM; competent; reliable; experienced; disengaged June 4 to 21, July 7 to 20. "Chemicus," 165 Brecknock Road, N.19.

LOCUM; middle-age; well recommended by Wholesale and Retail Chemists; low terms; liberty now. "Chemist," 3 Westcliffe Road, Westbrook, Margate.

LOCUM; qualified; 32; good all-round experience; disengaged May 24. "Chemist," 50 Grove Lane, Camberwell, S.E.5.

LOCUM, M.P.S. (or suitable permanency London, with or without living accommodation); Institution and all-round experience; disengaged early June. "M.P.S.," 119/11, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., 24, Public School, present South Coast resort, first-class experience, no N.H.I., desires progressive post of same type; London preferred. 118/13, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST-OPTICIAN; 7 years' excellent pharmaceutical experience; recent F.S.M.C., J.C.Q.O.; abstainer; disengaged; highest references. 6 Birchfield Road, Northampton.

QUALIFIED, elderly widower; 20 years own business; since Superintendent Leicester multiple firm, Branch Manager Leicester, Liverpool, Sharpness (Glos.), and various Locums; thoroughly experienced in General, Shipping, Agricultural, N.H.I., Photographic, tobacco, stationery, chocolates, sweets; good Prescriber, Buyer, Stocktaker; splendid references; active, reliable, trustworthy, up to date; permanent Managership seaside or country branch desired, but not essential; disengaged. Roberts, 9 Springfield Road, Nelson, Lancs.

QUALIFIED, 38, requires permanency or temporary post as Manager or Senior; thorough all-round experience; well recommended; disengaged. 117/32, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 8 years' all-round experience; 25; permanency or immediate Locum; disengaged. Temperton, 101 St. Mark's Road, Enfield. Phone: Enfield 2317.

QUALIFIED; elderly; Manager, Superintendent, Dispenser; active; disengaged. "Chemist," 162 Walton Street, Oxford.

QUALIFIED; 32; Manager or Assistant; permanency or Locum; disengaged. Griffiths, 24 Kincaig Street, Cardiff.

QUALIFIED Lady, with high-class Dispensing and Counter experience, desires post, Locum or permanent; London or Southern Counties. 119/33, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 25; three years' good London experience; excellent testimonials and appearance; disengaged; Manager or Assistant. 118/11, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 47, desires permanent or Locum position; all-round experience; references good. "S.", 59 Lytchett Minster, Poole, Dorset.

QUALIFIED Pharmacist desires Locum in Newcastle-on-Tyne or Birmingham from June 9; thoroughly experienced. Write "Chemist," 75 City Road, Edgbaston.

SEASON'S engagement wanted, June 1 to mid-September; age 20 years; 3 years' experience, Dispensing, Counter, Photo sales; South of England preferred. Hamilton Martin, c/o Atkins, Chemist, Salisbury.

SENIOR Assistant; unqualified; thorough knowledge general routine; Windows, Photography, Prescribing; 17 years last post. R. Slee, 106 Fifth Avenue, W.10.

UNQUALIFIED; all-round West-End experience; 24; capable Dispenser, courteous Salesman; permanency or season. Alford, 70 Guildhall Street, Folkestone.

YOUNG qualified seeks post; Wilts, Somerset or Glos.; medium or working-class; over 2 years' London experience, where still engaged; accustomed to busy Counter and N.H.I.; willing worker. "Digitalis," 111/11, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

A REAL live Representative, with strong connection whole of London and Greater London, Chemists and Hairdressers; desires a change; known Proprietary House preferred; 20 years' undeniable reference; own car. Particulars to 116/14, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, first-class salesman, recently occupying important position with world-known house, desires to get into touch with firm of repute, Proprietary Lines, with a view to representation or sales management on a salary, commission and expenses basis. I have 20 years' clean record on the road, with a live connection among all the leading Wholesalers, Chemists, Perfumers, etc., in the South and Eastern districts, and can influence good business for a good firm. Address "Merit," P.C.B. 54/36, Office of this Paper.

A T liberty; experienced Traveller; South and West of England; Drugs, Sundries and Perfumery; valuable Chemist's connection; undeniable references and record. Brockenhurst, 94 Kneller Road, Whitton, Twickenham.

CHEMIST, conducted own business for ten years, seeks position, outdoor or in, with Wholesale or Proprietary House where energy and services would be recognised; if necessary, invest £800-£1,000 in established concern. 119/31, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Salesman, excellent references, well educated, very good connection with Chemists, Hairdressers, etc., South Coast and district, desires position with first-class house; own car if required. "Perfumery," 93/13, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Traveller, 28, disengaged, seeks permanent progressive Representative post with well-known house of repute; valuable Chemist connection in South and West of England; own car; salary, commission, expenses. 118/6, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Traveller (commission and part expenses), covering all England for Perfumery House, seeks another good non-competitive line. 169/979, Office of this Paper.

MEDICAL man, retired, widely experienced, seeks position with substantial firm, administration, representation, demonstrations on scientific lines at exhibitions, etc.; highest credentials. "Sunray" 169/981, Office of this Paper.

MEDICAL Representative to represent firm in any part of England or Wales for Chemicals, Instruments, or Apparatus; knowledge of Bacteriology, Pathology, Chemistry; connection amongst Doctors, Hospitals, Chemists, etc.; over 4 years as Sales Manager; age 35. Write J. R. Price, 24 Ripon Street, Aylesbury, Bucks.

REPRESENTATIVE; disengaged; over twenty years' practical selling; last five years representing Toilet House of world-wide repute; Lancashire and district; live connection Toilet and allied trades; impeccable references; own car; no objection to change of district. 118/23, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, sound connection, South Wales and adjoining territories, is open to represent a firm of repute; experienced in opening up new ground. "Tex," Wessex Hotel, Gloucester.

WOMAN Traveller, age 30 years (trained Nurse), wishes to represent Drug and Sundries House in South-West England, to call on Doctors and Chemists; no previous experience; salary, commission and expenses required. Apply 116/2, Office of this Paper.

ALL PUBLIC PHARMACISTS

should join at once

THE NATIONAL UNION OF DRUG & CHEMICAL WORKERS

(Incorporating the National Association of Chemists' Assistants)

BENEFITS: Trade Protection—Legal Aid—Unemployment Benefit—Free Use of Employment Bureau

Write for particulars—ARTHUR J. GILLIAN, Gen. Sec.
149 Newington Causeway, LONDON, S.E.1

(COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.)

PAR EAST (Singapore, Penang, China).—Ten years' experience China; speaking Chinese, some French; married; 35; unimpeachable testimonials; any capacity; have "managed"; sail any time. Fletcher, Firtree Cottage, Ashurst Wood, Sussex.

FOR SALE.

CHEMIST'S Shop Fittings for Sale; Counter, drug run, with cupboards under, wall fittings, showcases, nests of drawers, etc.; first offer secure; seen in London any time by appointment. Write BM/LO23, London, W.C.1.

CORONA Portable Typewriter, in perfect condition, 8 guineas. Sanders, Pharmacist, Chard.

OWING to the premises being offered by auction, Mr. Readman, Chemist, Friargate, Derby, who is retiring, wishes to dispose of immediately the entire contents of his Pharmacy, Fittings, Drugs, Proprietarys, etc.; early inspection by bona-fide purchasers is earnestly requested.

PHOTOGRAPHY, Developing and Printing Outfit.—For Sale, complete Outfit for small D. & P. department; developing tanks, electric film dryer, electric drying drum, Kodak Service Printer, Eastman Auto-Focus Enlarger, dry mounter, wringer squeegee, ferrotype plates, chemicals dishes, etc., etc.; all in first-class order; cheap to immediate purchaser. Apply, Skinner, Chemist, Stirling.

SURPLUS FITTINGS.—Top of 6-ft. piano Wall Case, three glazed doors, nine (9) foot run of Drug Drawers with shelves and cornice, 6 ft. Dispensing Screen with large mirror and mirror-backed cases, all in mahogany and in good condition, £25 the lot. For appointment to inspect write Mr. Mason, 357 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HIGH-GRADE PHARMACY has just closed down and we have been fortunate in securing the entire stock of Shop Fittings, all mahogany and plate glass, ready to use; would sell separately. Please send us your requirements, we can fix you up. RUDDUCK & CO., 219 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

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